The World
CAMPAIGN EDITION.

NINE NUMBERS. | NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1864. | NO. 4.

LINCOLN'S LAST JOKE.

HIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH GEN. GRANT LAST SPRING.

A Campaign Document Written in Advance.

WASHINGTON, September 22.

The following is a copy of a correspondence which took place between the President and Lieutenant General Grant, and may prove interesting as it furnishes an inside view of military affairs:

MR. LINCOLN TO GENERAL GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 30.

Lieutenant-General Grant:

Not expecting to see you before the spring campaign opens, I wish to express in this way, my entire satisfaction with what you have done up to this time, so far as I understand it. The particulars of your plans I neither know, nor seek to know. You are vigilant and self-reliant; and pleased with this, I wish not to obtrude any restraints or constraints upon you. While I am very anxious that any real disaster or capture of our men in great numbers shall be avoided, I know that these points are less likely to escape your attention than they would be mine. If there be anything wanting which is within my power to give, do not fail to let me know it.

And now, with a brave army, and a just cause, may God sustain you.

Yours, very truly,
A. LINCOLN.

GENERAL GRANT'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CULPEPPER C. H., Va., May 1, 1864.

MR. PRESIDENT: Your very kind letter of yesterday is just received. The confidence you express for the future, and satisfaction for the past, in my military administration, is acknowledged with pride. It shall be my earnest endeavor that you and the country shall not be disappointed. From my first entrance into the volunteer service of the country to the present day, I have never had cause of complaint, have never expressed or implied a complaint, against the administration or the Secretary of War for throwing any embarrassment in the way of my vigorously prosecuting what appeared to be my duty.

Indeed, since the promotion which placed me in command of all the armies, and in view of the great responsibility and importance of success, I have been astonished at the readiness with which everything asked for has been yielded, without even an explanation being asked. Should my success be less than I desire and expect, the least I can say is, the fault is not with you.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

MR. LINCOLN'S TREATMENT OF GEN McCLELLAN.

As a proper parallel to the above correspondence (which was but one of the pipes laid by the President to secure his renomination) we print below, some of the instances in which Mr. Lincoln interfered with General McClellan, both when he was general-in-chief and afterward when he commanded the brave Army of the Potomac. These citations tell their own story without the necessity of any comment.

Mr. Lincoln Orders a General Advance on His own Hook.

[FROM GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.]

On the 27th of January, 1862, the following order was issued *without consultation with me.*

President's General War Order, No. 1.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, January 27.

Ordered: That the 22d day of February, 1862, be the day for a general movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the insurgent forces. That especially the army at and about Fortress Monroe, the army of the Potomac, the army of Western Virginia, the army near Munfordsville, Kentucky, the army and flotilla at Cairo, and a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, be ready to move on that day.

That all other forces, both land and naval, with their respective commanders, obey existing orders for the time, and be ready to obey additional orders when duly given.

That the heads of departments, and especially the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with all their subordinates, and the general-in-chief, with all other commanders and subordinates of land and naval forces, will severally be held to their strict and full responsibilities for prompt execution of this order.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It will be borne in mind that at this time General McClellan was general-in-chief, and was supposed to have control of the movements of all our forces. Indeed, he supposed so himself until Mr. Lincoln issued this order.

Mr. Lincoln Directs the Movements of the Army of the Potomac.

As if the order just quoted was not enough of an interference with the general-in-chief, Mr. Lincoln, four days later, practically assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, as witness his order which is subjoined:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, January 31, 1862.

President's Special War Order No. 1.

Ordered, That all the disposable force of the Army of the Potomac, after providing safely for the defense of Washington, be formed into an expedition for the immediate object of seizing and occupying a point upon the railroad southwestward of what is known as Manassas Junction, all details to be in the discretion of the commander-in-chief, and the expedition to move before or on the 22d day of February next.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"My Plan and Your Plan."

General McClellan *obtained permission* to submit in writing his objections to Mr. Lincoln's plan as developed in the above orders, but before he had prepared them, he received the following note:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1862.

MAJOR GENERAL McCLELLAN—My Dear Sir: You and I have distinct and different plans for a movement of the army of the Potomac. Yours to be done by the Chesapeake, up the Rappahannock to Urbana, and across land to the terminus of the railroad on the York river; mine to move directly to a point on the railroad southwest of Manassas.

If you will give me satisfactory answers to the following questions, I shall gladly yield my plan to yours: 1st. Does not your plan involve a greatly larger expenditure of time and money than *mine?* 2d. Wherein is a victory more certain by your plan than *mine?* 3d. Wherein is a victory more valuable by your plan than *mine?* 4th. In fact, would it not be less valuable in this, that it would break no great line of the enemy's communications, *while mine would?* 5th. In case of disaster, would not a retreat be more difficult by your plan than *mine?*

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

Mr. Lincoln again directs the Army of the Potomac.

Just a month after this civilian President had propounded to a skillful general "my plan" for a military campaign, he issued the following order in relation to the movements of the army, under the immediate supervision of that general:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 8, '62.

President's General War Order, No. 3.

Ordered, That no change of the base of operations of the Army of the Potomac, shall be made without leaving in and about Washington such a force as, in the opinion of the General-in-Chief, and the commanders of army corps, shall leave said city entirely secure.

That no more than two army corps (about fifty thousand troops) of said army of the Potomac, shall be moved en route for a new base of operations, until the navigation of the Potomac, from Washington to the Chesapeake bay, shall be freed from enemy's batteries, and other obstructions, or until the President shall hereafter give express permission.

That any movement, as aforesaid, en route for a new base of operations, which may be ordered by the General-in-Chief, and which may be intended to move upon the Chesapeake bay, shall begin to move upon the bay as early as the 18th of March inst., and the General-in-Chief shall be responsible that it so moves as early as that day.

Ordered, That the army and navy co-operate in an immediate effort to capture the enemy's batteries upon the Potomac, between Washington and the Chesapeake bay.

A. LINCOLN.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Mr. Lincoln Deposes the General-in-Chief and Calls Mr. Stanton to his Aid.

Only three days after promulgating the above, the President issued the following order, of which General McClellan received no intimation until it chanced to meet his eye in the *National Intelligencer:*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 11, 1862.

President's War Order, No. 3.

Major-General McClellan having personally taken the field at the head of the Army of the Potomac, until otherwise ordered, he is relieved from the command of the other military departments, he retaining the command of the Department of the Potomac.

Ordered further, That the departments now under the respective commands of Generals Halleck and Hunter, together with so much of that under General Buell as lies west of a north and south line indefinitely drawn through Knoxville, Tennessee, be consolidated and designated the Department of the Mississippi, and that, until otherwise ordered, Major-General Halleck have command of said department.

Ordered also, That the country west of the department of the Potomac, and east of the department of the Mississippi, be a military department, to be called the Mountain Department; and that the same be commanded by Major-General Fremont.

That all the commanders of departments, after the receipt of this order by them, respectively report, severally and directly, to the Secretary of War, and that prompt, full, and frequent reports will be expected of all and each of them.

A. LINCOLN.

Mr. Lincoln Withdraws Troops from General McClellan's Army.

Just as General McClellan was about embarking for Fortress Monroe, having previously sent his army thither, he received the following note from Mr. Lincoln, notwithstanding the latter had, a few days before, promised not to do what is ordered in the note:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 31, '62.

Major-General McClellan:

MY DEAR SIR: This morning I felt constrained to order Blenker's division to Fremont; and I will write this to assure you that I did so with great pain, understanding that you would wish it otherwise. If you could know the full pressure of the case, I am confident you would justify it, even beyond a mere acknowledgment, that the commander-in-chief may order what he pleases.

Yours, very truly,
A. LINCOLN.

Blenker's Division Withdrawn from Gen. McClellan.

Again did Mr. Lincoln, through his aid Mr. Stanton, interfere with General McClellan and against the latter's wishes:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1862.

Major General McClellan;

The order in respect to Blenker is not designed to hinder or delay the movement of Richardson or any other force. He can remain wherever you desire him so long as required for your movements, and in any position you may desire. The order is simply to place him in position for reinforcing Fremont, as soon as your disposition will permit, and he may go to Harper's Ferry, by such route and at such time, as you shall direct—state your own wishes as to the movement—when and how it shall be made.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Another Interference—General Wool's Troops Withdrawn from McClellan.

[From General McClellan's Report.]

Before I left Washington an order had been issued by the War Department placing Fort Monroe and its dependencies under my control, and authorizing me to draw from the troops under General Wool, a division of about ten thousand men, which was to be assigned to the First corps. During the night of the 3d I received a telegram from the adjutant-general of the army, stating that, by the President's order, I was deprived of all control over General Wool and the troops under his command, and forbidden to detach any of his troops without his sanction.

This order left me without any base of operations under my own control, and to this day I am [illegible]

Mr. Lincoln Interferes While Fighting is Actually Going On.

The following is too plain to require explanation.

The troops composing the advance of each column were, during the afternoon, under a warm artillery fire—the sharpshooters even of the right column being engaged, when covering reconnoissances. It was at this stage and moment of the campaign that the following telegram was sent to me:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 4, 1862.

General McClellan:

By direction of the President, General McDowell's army corps has been detached from the force under your immediate command, and the general is to report to the Secretary of War; letter by mail.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Mr. Lincoln Assumes the Direction of General McClellan's Movements.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1862—8 P. M.

General G. B. McClellan: Yours of 11 A. M. today received. Secretary of War informs me that the forwarding of transportation, ammunition, and Woodbury's brigade under your orders, is not and will not be interfered with. You have over one hundred thousand troops with you, independent of General Wool's command. I think you had better break the enemy's line from Yorktown to Warwick river at once. This will probably use time as advantageously as you can.

A. LINCOLN, President.

Mr. Lincoln Explains His Strategy and Gen. McClellan Must Adopt It.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1862.

Major-General McClellan:

MY DEAR SIR: Your dispatches, complaining that you are not properly sustained, while they do not offend me, do pain me very much.

Blenker's division was withdrawn from you before you left here, and you know the pressure under which I did it, and as I thought, acquiesced in, certainly without reluctance.

After you left I ascertained that less than twenty thousand unorganized men, without a single battery, were all you designed to be left for the defense of Washington and Manassas Junction; and part of this even was to go to General Hooker's old position. General Banks's old corps, once designed for Manassas Junction, was diverted and tied up on the line of Winchester and Strasburg, and could not leave it without again exposing the Upper Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This presence (or would present when McDowell and Sumner should be gone) a great temptation to the enemy to turn back from the Rappahannock and sack Washington. My explicit order that Washington should, by the judgment of *all* the commanders of army corps, be left entirely secure, had been neglected. It was precisely this that drove me to detain McDowell.

I do not forget that I was satisfied with your arrangement to leave Banks at Manassas Junction; but when that arrangement was broken up and *nothing* was substituted for it, of course I was constrained to substitute something for it myself. And allow me to ask, "Do you really think I should permit the line from Richmond via Manassas Junction to this city to be entirely open, except what resistance could be presented by twenty thousand unorganized troops?" This is a question which the country will not allow me to evade.

There is a curious mystery about the numbers of the troops now with you. When I telegraphed you on the 6th, saying you had over one hundred thousand with you, I had just obtained from the Secretary of War a statement, taken, as he said, from your own returns, making one hundred and eight thousand then with you and en route to you. You now say you will have but eighty-five thousand when all en route to you shall have reached you. How can the discrepancy of twenty-three thousand be accounted for?

As to General Wool's command, I understand it is doing for you precisely what a like number of your own would have to do, if that command was away.

I suppose the whole force which has gone forward for you is with you by this time, and if so, *I think it is the precise time to strike a blow.* By delay the enemy will relatively gain upon you—that is, he will gain faster, by fortifications and reinforcements, than you can by reinforcements alone.

And once more, let me tell you, it is indispensable to you that you strike a blow. I am powerless to help this. You will do me the justice to remember I always insisted that going down the bay in search of a field, instead of fighting at or near Manassas, was only shifting and not surmounting a difficulty; that we would find the same enemy, and the same or equal intrenchments, at either place. The country will not fail to note—is now noting—that the present hesitation to move upon an intrenched enemy is but the story of Manassas repeated.

I beg to assure you that I have never written you, or spoken to you in greater kindness of feeling than now, nor with a fuller purpose to sustain you, as far as in my most anxious judgment I consistently can. But you must act.

Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN.

Mr. Lincoln's next direction to General McClellan.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1862.

Major General G. B. McClellan:

Can you not cut the Aequia Creek railroad, also what impression have you as to intrenched works for you to contend with in front of Richmond. Can you get near enough to throw shells into the city?

A. LINCOLN, President.

Gen. McClellan's Army Ordered from the Peninsula.

General McClellan, having withdrawn his army triumphantly to the bank of the James, called for reinforcements that he might renew the attack on Richmond. In reply he received the following order:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1862—7:45 P. M.

Major-General Geo. B. McClellan:

I have waited most anxiously to learn the result of your forced reconnoissance toward Richmond, and also whether all your sick have been sent away, and I can get no answer to my telegram. It is determined to withdraw your army from the peninsula to Aequia creek. You will take immediate measures to effect this, covering the movement the best you can.

H. W. HALLECK,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding U. S. A.

Such, in brief, are some of the most notable instances in which Mr. Lincoln interfered with General McClellan when he occupied a position similar to that held by General Grant. They reflect so severely upon the President that no attempt to gloss them over by his apparent subsequent repentance can disabuse the patriotic portion of the nation of the matured conviction that he is to be held responsible for the lack of decisive victories in Eastern Virginia. The blame must and will rest upon him, to whom it belongs.

THE WORLD'S CAMPAIGN SONGS.

The Hour and the Man.

AIR—"*The Bonnets of Bonny Dundee.*"

I.

When the blackness of war overshadowed the land,
The youthful McCLELLAN was called to command.
As he belted his sabre, and sprang on his steed,
'Twas Scott, the brave veteran, who bade him God-speed.

CHORUS.

Come fill up the cup, and come fill up the can,
And cheer! for the hour has come, and the man.
Our gallant young hero we've placed on the track,
And we'll seat in the White House our brave Little Mac.

II.

Says Mac to his soldiers—"Strike down the armed foe,
'But to wounded and prisoners all gentleness show:
"When the battle is over let violence cease,—
"Remember we fight but for UNION and PEACE."

CHORUS.

III.

There were foemen before him and foes in his rear,
In front of him Richmond—but Washington
For Lee and Old Abe were in rivalry then,
Lee killing, old Abraham stealing his men.

CHORUS.

IV.

How the army was saved—by what miracles wrought—
Ask the soldiers who under McClellan have fought
How they felt when he lost his command, and again
When he galloped once more at the head of his men.

CHORUS.

V.

South Mountain, Antietam, encircled his name,
With a halo as bright as the dawn's ruddy flame,
'Twas then—when his praises rang over the land,
Old Abra'm removed the young chief from command.

CHORUS.

VI.

The people have patiently bided their time,
To brand with their verdict the infamous crime,
In the joker's own coinage the debt we'll pay back—
Walk out Mr. Lincoln—walk in Little Mac.

CHORUS.

Come fill up the cup, and come fill up the can,
And cheer!—for the hour has come, and the man.
Our gallant young hero we've placed on the track,
And we'll seat in the White House our brave Little Mac.

MISCEGENATION.

READING FOR WHITE MEN.

The Miscegenation Pamphlet Indorsed by Republican Papers and Politicians.

Lincoln and the Republican party proclaim to-day that the war shall not end until slavery is abolished. So far the country thoroughly understands them. But the question further arises: what is to be the condition of the negro when he has attained his freedom? We fear that the people do not realize fully the answer that Lincoln and the leaders of his party have already made to this question. Several months ago a pamphlet was published, to which very general attention was called, boldly advocating, as the only result and the desirable result, of emancipation, the absolute social and political equality of the negro with the white; and even arguing in favor of the benefits of a mingling of the races by marriage. Some of the more conservative of the Republicans, unwilling to go to such a length, have denied that these ideas have any widespread advocacy in their party and have even avowed that the pamphlet was printed for the purpose of bringing discredit upon Mr. Lincoln's adherents. The pamphlet entitled "Miscegenation" is published by the American News Company, New-York, and argues its position logically and fairly from the standpoint of Republican principles. But as the pamphlet is objected to as evidence, we propose to-day to give some outside testimony from the ranks of Mr. Lincoln's most earnest supporters, and, better than all, from Mr. Lincoln himself. The Troy Daily *Whig,* a Republican paper, in speaking of "miscegenation" said: "We dare say that our readers will be surprised, as we are, to learn the extent to which this disgusting theory finds advocates among the extreme abolitionists, and how fast it is becoming a prominent article in their creed." But let us see—unless the Troy *Whig* will admit what is the fact that, Mr. Lincoln and his supporters are all extreme abolitionists—if it is these alone who argue in favor of miscegenation.

The leading Republican paper of the country is acknowledged to be the New-York *Tribune.* Several months before this pamphlet was published the *Tribune* contained an editorial article of a column arguing in favor of the equality of the negro with the white, and asserting that diversity in the condition precedent of races on this continent, and their *assimilation* the problem. After the appearance of the pamphlet it published an editorial concerning it wholly favorable, from which the following is an extract:

There is, no doubt, a great prejudice against the black race in the United States; but it is impossible to say *that this is not the result of a cruel and systematic degradation,* and it will continue to be impossible to say this with the least logical accuracy until all traces of the bondage in which the blacks have for nearly two centuries been held have disappeared. Such prejudice is by no means a novelty, nor has it been at all confined to blacks. All Christians in the middle ages supposed that Jews exhaled a bad odor from their bodies, and *the marriage of a Jew and Christian at that period would have been far more likely to provoke a mob in any civilized city than the marriage of a white man and a black woman would be now.* There is the simple fact. It is impossible to get around it, or under it, or over it, with the whole copperhead power of wriggle. Now, the white hatred of the black in this country is precisely of this character. Delicate people say that it is natural. We answer that it is impossible to prove that it is natural. Of course it is easy to classify its different sources. A man of great refinement may dislike to associate with an ignorant negro as he would with any ignorant man of whatever tribe. A man proud of his purse may scorn a poor negro as he would a poor white man. A man systematically acquiescent in the wrongs and cruelties of society, may shun a negro as he would any unpopular white. A man who has himself been underestimated may be jealous of any attempt to do justice to others. But we must insist that all this settles nothing except our human inhumanity—except that in spite of our religious professions, *we do not dwell together as brethren—except that we do not, in spite of our Bible, believe that God has made all men of one blood.*

It is hard to decide how long this prejudice may continue to influence society; and it will probably continue to be felt long after all traces of it have disappeared from the statute books of all the states. But this thing is certainly clear—that under the Constitution in its most liberal interpretation, and admitting our cherished American doctrine of equal human rights, *if a white man pleases to marry a black woman, the mere fact that she is black gives no one a right to interfere to prevent or set aside such marriage.*

* * * *If a man can so far conquer his repugnance to a black woman as to make her the mother of his children, we ask in the name of the divine law and of decency, why he should not marry her?*

Horace Greeley, in whose paper this appeared, is to-day the principal elector on the Republican ticket for Abraham Lincoln for the State of New-York. For most Republicans the authority of the *Tribune* is sufficient to decide any question, but we will not stop here. Next, perhaps, in influence and circulation in the Republican party is the professedly religious *Independent,* edited by Henry Ward Beecher. The leading editorial article of two columns in the issue of February 25, 1864, was upon the subject of miscegenation and contained the following language:

Leaving out of view our native born Americans of English descent there are enough of other stocks on this soil to make three other nations—namely, the Irish, the Germans and the negroes. Even the negroes number one million more than the whole population of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution. But these three stocks have not come hither to establish themselves as distinct peoples: *but each to join itself to each* till all together shall be [illegible]

article continues:

We believe the whole human race are one family—born, every individual, with a common prerogative to do the best he can for his own welfare; that in political societies all men, of whatever various race or color, should stand on an absolute equality before the law; *that whites and blacks should intermarry if they wish,* and should not unless they wish; that the negro is not to be *allowed* to remain in this country, but is to remain without being allowed—asking nobody's permission but his own: that we shall have no permanent settlement of the negro question *till our haughtier white blood, looking at the face of the negro, shall forget that he is black, and remember only that he is a citizen.*

The article concludes:

Whether or not the universal complexion of the human family at the millenium "will not be either white or black, but brown or colored," we certainly believe that the African-tinted members of our community will in the future gradually *bleach out their blackness.* The facts of to-day prove this beyond denial. Already three fourths of the colored people of the United States have white blood in their veins. The two bloods have been gradually intermingling ever since there were whites and blacks among our population. *This intermingling will continue.* Under slavery it has been forced and frequent; under freedom it will be voluntary and unfrequent. But by-and-by counting the years not by Presidential campaigns but by centuries, *the negro of the South, growing paler with every generation, will at last completely hide his face under the snow.*

It is for the Democratic party to try to find some other "permanent settlement of the negro question" than this. The New-York Evening *Post* speaks of it as a wrong and pusillanimous policy to exclude the negro from our country, and says:

We are a more heterogeneous and mixed people than any that ever before appeared upon the earth; more than our ancestors even of Great Britain, and to this mixture we owe much of our peculiar energy, and nearly all our peculiar liberality and genial kindness of heart. Nowhere in the world are there so few inveterate prejudices of race, nowhere so few pernicious distinctions of class, nowhere so many large, just, comprehensive and beneficent social arrangements as in the United States, because nowhere else has there been such a collision and final commingling of races. * * Can we doubt that if we are true to the grand opportunities of our position in reference to these poor debased Africans, as well as in respect to the hordes of uncouth foreigners poured upon our shores we shall not only elevate them to a higher condition but produce in ourselves a manliness and sincerity of character that will lift the whole nation as far above other nations in moral dignity as it already is in physical power?

The Twentieth U. S. colored regiment on their passage through New-York city were presented with a flag and an address by—to quote from the address—"the mothers, wives and sisters of the members of the New-York Union League club," which closed as follows: "When you look at this flag and rush to battle or stand at guard beneath its sublime motto 'God and Liberty,' *remember that it is also an emblem of love and honor from the daughters of this great metropolis* to their brave champions in the field, and that they will anxiously watch your career, glorying in your heroism, ministering to you when wounded and ill, and honoring your martyrdom with benedictions and with tears."

How many more words would it take for these "Union League women" to say that they considered these negroes worthy to be their husbands. An orator in Jacksonville, Ill., said a few months ago that when the war was over the "brave Othellos of the south would come north and claim their fair Desdemonas."

Miscegenation was a part of the original purpose of the abolitionists.

Gen. Banks when in the House of Representatives said "In regard to the question whether the white or the black race was superior, he proposed to wait until time should develop whether the white race should absorb the black, or the black absorb the white." General Banks is now creating rotten boroughs in Louisiana to elect Mr. Lincoln.

Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, said in a speech in Boston, in 1860, "Slavery will die out because the day shall surely be when there will be one whole family of men upon a sanctified earth as there will be in heaven. *But I do not intend to wait for the providence of God to work it out.*"

Henry Wilson at the third decade of the American Anti-Slavery Society, summed up what this administration had done for the black man—would that it had done as much for the white!

Two and a half years have passed away, and there stands a proclamation—never to be recalled or modified—making three millions three hundred thousand men in the rebel states free forevermore (applause)—there stands an act forever prohibiting slavery in the vast territories of the United States (applause)—there stands an act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and I thank God that He gave me the privilege of introducing the bill that abolished the cleaving curse in the capital of my country. [Three cheers for Henry Wilson were proposed by Fred Douglass, and given by the audience.] There stands an act annulling the slave codes and black laws of the District of Columbia, making the black men amenable to the same laws, to be tried in the same manner, and to be subjected to the same punishment as white men, and I am thankful that it was my privilege to introduce that measure of justice and humanity. (Applause.) There, too, stands an act, clothing the President with authority to place the sword, the rifle, the bayonet, and the flag, in the hands of black men, to fight the battles of the republic. There is the recognition of the black republic of Hayti and Liberia—the treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade—the opinion of the Attorney-General that the black man is a citizen of the United States—and the passport of the Secretary of State, the evidence to the nations of the citizenship of men of the African race. (Applause.)

Senator Sumner in one day in the last Senate offered a series of seven resolutions on the slavery and negro questions, presented memorials praying that the right of suffrage may be extended to persons of African descent, introduced a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave act and another to enable negroes to testify in federal courts. A negro was put in nomination for the office of chaplain at the organization of the last Massachusetts Legislature, and was barely defeated, and Mr. Sumner wrote to some of his friends expressing his "mortification that the friends of human progress in the Legislature of the Old Bay State had not been more united and elected a colored chaplain."

Hon. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in his reply to Mr. Cox's speech on miscegenation, quoted a passage from a work on Central America, in which it was stated that "the great work of practical amalgamation had been going on quietly for generations; that color was considered a mere matter of taste, and that some of the most respectable inhabitants had black wives and mongrel children," and Mr. Kelley added that the incident *purified our minister of some prejudices,* and continued: "Our fellow-citizens of African descent, freed by the rebellion, will not be long in Americanizing this, to them, congenial region, *in which complexional differences do not affect the social or political position of a man,* if we have the sense and humanity to give them a fair chance for culture and enterprise.

Forney, commenting on this in the Philadelphia *Press,* says: "Those are practical and, therefore, *men to new thoughts and to new preparations for the eternal adjustment of the tremendous issues growing out of the war.*"

Thus all the administration leaders and organs who have spoken of this subject at all, have favored the "sublime mingling of the races." The "new thoughts" and "eternal adjustment" spoken of by Forney, are, of course, miscegenation.

"If anybody wants to marry a negro honestly," says the Bangor *Whig,* (Republican, of course,) "*Let him do it.*"

"The only possible basis of national peace and prosperity," says the Oswego *Times,* an administration organ, "is the recognition of *the equal manhood and citizenship of every race on American soil,* without regard to color, nationality or previous social condition."

"The slave of yesterday," says the Leavenworth *Conservative,* "the soldier of to-day, must be, will be, the citizen of to-morrow."

The front rank of the abolitionists, who have always brought the others of the party up to their standard are over head and ears in miscegenation.

As early as 1863 Wendell Phillips said:

Remember this, the youngest of you, that on the 4th day of July, 1863, you heard a man say, that in the light of all history, in virtue of every page he ever read, he was an amalgamationist to the utmost extent. I have no hope for the future, as this country has no past, and Europe has no past, but in that sublime mingling of races, which is God's own method of civilizing and elevating the world. God, by the events of his providence, is crushing out the hatred of race which has crippled this country until to-day.

Theodore Tilton followed more boldly, devoting whole address to the defense of miscegenation, on one occasion, and saying:

The history of the world's civilization is written in one word—which many are afraid to speak and many more afraid to hear—and that is amalgamation.

Parker Pillsbury, on receiving advance sheets of the pamphlet, wrote in rapture to the author.

CONCORD N. H., January 10, 1864.

Author of Miscegenation, Care American News Company, 121 Nassau street, New-York:

Though all unknown to me, I thank you a thousand times for one hasty reading of the sheets you have so kindly, and so complimentarily sent.

My testimony can do you little good; indeed, publicly known, might do you more harm than good. But your work has cheered and gladdened a winter morning, which I certainly began in cloud and shadow.

You are on the right track—pursue it; and the good God speed you.

I have long been an confidant of the correctness of your philosophy *that I would gladly see our law of divorce so modified as that new marriages among the American races might even now take place where unfruitful or unhappy unions (or disunions) are recognized.*

It may not be time to say this aloud; but it will yet be said, and I think not too soon.

All the mysteries of the wondrous apocalypse now unfolding in our country, are not even dreamed of yet; and I hail your work as a true prophecy.

Pardon my haste, for I am doubly loaded with work; but I am.

Most truly yours to aid, PARKER PILLSBURY.

Pillsbury is so enthusiastic that he desires *divorces* granted so that white men may discard their white wives and marry negroes instead!

Angelina G. Weld and Sarah M. Grimke write to the author;

We are wholly one with you in opinion as to the result and the desirableness of the result which is inevitably before our country.

Lucretia Mott writes to the author:

It was an early and bold step in the Massachusetts anti-slavery society to petition for the repeal of the law making intermarriages of the races a crime and penal offence. By their persistency this repeal was effected.

Albert Brisbane writes to the author:

My opinion is that the different races now existing on the earth are but the roots, the rude elements of a future and perfect race.

Dr. J. McCune Smith writes to the author:

I am willing to put my signature to your doctrines.

Wm. Wells Brown, another negro and particularly liked by the Republican party says:

This rebellion will extinguish slavery in our land and the negro is henceforth and forever to be a part of the nation. His blood is to mingle with that of his former oppressor, and the two races blended in one will make a more peaceful, hardy, powerful and intellectual race than America has ever seen before.

The Anglo-African teemed with miscegenation arguments for months after the pamphlet was published. The *Anti Slavery Standard* published a long and complimentary notice of it saying:

The future must decide how far black and white are disposed to seek each other in marriage. The probability is that there will be a progressive intermingling, and that the nation will be benefitted by it. We are sure that many will agree with us in finding the pamphlet interesting and instructive, and in thanking the unknown author for it.

The New-York *Principia* (Rep.) says of the argument in the pamphlet:

It needed not one tithe of it to prove that God has made of one blood all nations of men, endowed them with equal rights, and that they are entitled to all the civil and political prerogatives and privileges of other citizens.

The pamphlet "Miscegenation" is eloquence, poetry, and romance, compared to some of these expressions of men who have led and still lead the Republican party. The pamphlet lays down the precise platform upon which the Republicans must stand if they carry out their theories. It is to the party to-day what Helper's book was a few years ago. The Republicans, when we quoted from that book, stoutly denied that it represented their views. To-day, it is behind the age, and "miscegenation" takes its place, flaunting its banner of "progress,"—progress toward anarchy and toward a war of races, as well as a war of states. The subject is disagreeable to talk of; but abolition and civil war were disagreeable to talk of five years ago; yet, if the nation had been better warned of the dangers that lay in its path, a different spirit might have animated the people, and compromise might have preserved to us peace and prosperity.

Mr. Lincoln is as much an aider and abettor of the abolitionists in this new policy of miscegenation as he has been in their policy of emancipation. He will go wherever they push him. Hear Frederick Douglass's account of his visit to the White House:

I have been down there, said he, to see the President, and, as you were not there, perhaps you may like to know how the President of the United States received a black man at the White House. I will tell you how he received me—just as you have seen one gentleman receive another (great applause), with a hand and a voice well balanced between a kind cordiality and a respectful reserve. I tell you I felt big there. (Laughter.) Let me tell you how I got to him; because everybody can't get to him. He has to be a little guarded in admitting spectators. The manner of getting to him gave me an idea that the cause was rolling on. The stairway was crowded with applicants. Some of them looked eager; and I have no doubt some of them had a purpose in being there, and wanted to see the President for the good of the country! They were white, and as I was the only dark spot among them, I expected to have to wait at least half a day; I had heard of men waiting a week; but in two minutes after I sent in my card, the messenger came out and respectfully invited "Mr. Douglass" in. I could hear in the multitude outside, as they saw me pressing and elbowing my way through, the remark, "Yes, damn it, I knew they would let the nigger through," in a kind of despairing voice—a peace Democrat, I suppose.

In an address to a bogus association calling itself the Working-men's Democratic Republican Association, from New-York, Mr. Lincoln took especial pains to place working negroes and white men on an equality. Said he, in his turgid and awkward way:

None are so deeply interested to resist the present rebellion as the working people. Let them beware of prejudices, working disunion and hostility among themselves. The most notable feature of the disturbance in your city last summer was the hanging of some working people by other working people. It should never be so. The strongest bond of human sympathy outside of the family relation should be the one uniting all working people of all nations, tongues, and kindreds.

President suggests that the white man should love the negro better than any one except a relative; and where such a love existed, of course he might possibly in time become a relative. But can President Lincoln harmonize the repulsions of nature. Can the Ethiopian change his skin? This "higher law" policy to which we have become the victims under this administration is against reason, against instinct, against nature, against social order, against religion; it has involved us in a ruinous civil war, which, if continued under the same auspices, will lead us to still more disastrous issues than those which now present themselves to us.

We believe we have succeeded in proving that the social and political equality of the negro in its worst form is now the avowed aim of the President and his supporters.

We have quoted from Abraham Lincoln, Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, General N. P. Banks, Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Tilton, Albert Brisbane, Wm. Wells Brown, J. McCune Smith, Lucretia Mott, Sarah M. Grimke, Angelina G. Weld, John W. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press;* Hon. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; the Loyal League of New-York, the New-York *Tribune,* the New-York *Evening Post,* the New-York *Independent,* the *Principia,* the *Anti-Slavery Standard,* the Bangor *Whig,* the Oswego *Times,* and other Republican papers. Our extracts are not garbled, but are the honest expression of opinion of these persons and papers. They might have been extended in length and number, but are sufficient for our purpose.

The Difference between a Democratic and Lincoln Currency.

In California they have yet the old-fashioned democratic specie currency. In the rest of the states we have the Lincoln currency. The difference is thus seen in the prices at New-York and San Francisco:

	Currency N. Y.	Gold, S. F.
Cotton,	$1 61	
Flour,	10 25	
Wheat	2 24	
Pork,	50 00	
Cheese,	21	05
Butter,	38	18
Coffee	55	27
Copper,	60	20

Thus it will be seen that our enormous high prices, rendering it so difficult for the poor to live, is due greatly to our miserable and redundant currency.

In the insane asylum of Illinois there are at present two hundred and eighty-one occupants. The other day a vote was taken, in order to obtain the expression of the inmates in regard to the presidential election, with the following result:

Abraham Lincoln	266
John C. Fremont	6
Jefferson Davis	4
D. Pratt, the great American traveler	5
Total	281

The holders of government securities will vote the Democratic ticket at the presidential election for war increases the national debt over two millions dollars per day, and if continued to the 4th of March next, the debt will become so heavy that the holders of bonds may well begin to ask how they are to be paid?

WHAT THE PEOPLE WILL SAY TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN NEXT INAUGURATION DAY.—*Mene Tekel.*

—1 2009 085 00732

Our Terms.

The Campaign World will be published at the following rates:

Ten copies, to one address	$3.00
Twenty copies, to one address	5.00
Fifty copies, to one address	[illegible]
One hundred copies, to one address	18.00

In answer to constant inquiries respecting the terms, &c., of the Campaign World, we have prepared the following, which will cover nearly every case which may arise:

1. We cannot, in any case, depart from the price stated in the prospectus.
2. Packages must in all cases be sent to one address. It is useless to send us names, except of one person to whom the package is to go.
3. We do not take single subscribers.
4. Persons ordering a club of ten, twenty, fifty, or one hundred, may make additions at same rate in numbers not less than these at a time.
5. We do not send extra copies to the getter-up of the club. We work for nothing in this matter, and we expect some live Democrat at each post-office will be found willing to do the same for the cause.
6. The postage to each subscriber will be, for the term, five cents, if paid in advance. Postmasters are required by law (act of 1860) to deliver papers to names furnished, if the postage is paid one quarter in advance. In many cases it may be better to distribute them outside but the postmaster must do it if the names are furnished him and a quarter's postage paid.

The large edition which we are called upon to print, and the necessity for dispatch in forwarding, compel us to simplify the operation and to avoid all extra book keeping and other clerical work. The campaign is short, the work to be done immense, and we ask the co-operation of every friend of the cause.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

DEMOCRATIC DOCUMENTS.

The Central Executive Campaign Committee have published the following campaign documents on good paper, in clear type, and will supply them in any quantity at cost:

No. 1—McClellan's Platform and Lincoln's Platform, $1 per 100.

No. 2—Governor Parker's Speech at Freehold, New Jersey. $1 per 100.

No. 3—General McClellan's Report, $10 per 100.

No. 4—Judge Comstock's Speech at Brooklyn, $2 per 100.

No. 5—Life of General McClellan, $6 per 100.

The committee invite orders from state and county committees, and from active Democrats everywhere, for any of the above pamphlets, and for the following, which will be published in a day or two:

(a) *Republican Opinions of Lincoln; containing The Wade Davis Manifesto, The Pomeroy Circular, General Fremont's Letters, and Opinions of Republican Journals.*

(b) *Arbitrary Arrests of Lincoln; with copious citations from the thousands of cases in which the President has violated the Constitution and laws.*

(c) *Frauds and Corruptions of Lincoln: including an exposure of the Custom-House treason and swindling.*

(d.) *Miscegenation and the Republican party.*

(e.) *Geo. T. Curtis's speech at Albany.*

(f.) *The character and capacity of General McClellan.*

(g) *Freedom of the Press attacked by Lincoln and the Republican party: a catalogue, with particulars of the hundreds of cases where Democratic presses have been mobbed or suppressed.*

The Committee can also supply any orders for the trade of the Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge.

All orders and requests for documents should be addressed to Cyrus Mason, 13 Park Row New-York. Democratic papers please notice or copy.

Manton Marble, *Chairman.*
Cyrus Mason, *Secretary.*

McClellan's Platform and Lincoln's Platform.

We have published together General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance and Lincoln's "To Whom it may Concern" letter. Let our friends send them broadcast over the whole North in company. The Union at all hazards versus a war for abolition. On the same document we have printed The World's *campaign song, No 1, "Mac my Darling," and the Tribune's "Tear Down the Flaunting Lie," and citations from McClellan's record compared with citations from Mr Lincoln's record. The consistency and the patriotism of the one contrasted with the perjuries and the abolitionism of the other. Democratic loyalty versus Republican loyalty ... words for Patriots. Campaign mottoes ...* $1 per 100.

The above documents can be had in small quantities at the counter of The World *office, 35 Park Row.*

READING FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Our Democratic friends throughout the country must bear the fact constantly in mind that, through some management on the part of the administration, none but Republican journals are allowed to circulate among the soldiers in the armies. In the West, by the order of the local military satraps, the opposition newspapers are suppressed outright within the military lines; so that there can be no mistake, The World, Chicago *Times*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, etc., are specified by name as being excluded, and so our western armies can learn nothing of political matters except through the medium of partisan sheets in the interest of Mr. Lincoln. Here at the East the Democratic papers are excluded secretly, but no less effectually. The monopoly of the sale of the papers in General Grant's and Sheridan's armies is given to agents with the distinct understanding that as few as possible of the Democratic papers shall be sold by them. We are in constant receipt of complaints, some of which are from officers high in rank, touching the impossibility of getting Worlds in the Army of the Potomac. Hunter and Butler make no bones of suppressing our issues outright, while the packages sent through the post-offices are tolerably sure to miscarry. The only papers our soldiers are allowed to see are the Baltimore *American*, the Washington *Chronicle*, and occasionally the Philadelphia *Inquirer*—all violent administration sheets, daily filled with calumnies on the Democratic party and its candidates.

Now this state of things is outrageous. A demand should be made upon the administration that free circulation of all political documents, shall be permitted in our armies. Democrats voted freely in every state to give soldiers the right to vote; but in doing so we had no notion of being cheated out of free expression of opinion in the army, nor will we be.

Until this matter is settled, Democrats in all parts of the country have a duty to perform to our soldiers which they must not neglect. Campaign, Daily, and Weekly Worlds, and other Democratic papers, must *be sent to our soldiers in wrappers through mail*, or by hand when it is possible.

The thieves who work the postoffice in the interest of the administration can prevent packages of Worlds, or bundles of campaign documents, from reaching the soldiers; but they cannot supervise all the letters or papers in wrappers. This last is a practical impossibility. In view of this fact, we make the following recommendations to Democrats throughout the country:

1. Let those who have friends in the army be sure to send them Campaign and Daily Worlds in single wrappers; also campaign documents—such as General McClellan's letter of acceptance, the West Point oration, etc.—with the request that they be shown to their comrades, to neutralize the effect of the lies of the favored Republican papers.

2. Let Democratic county, township, ward, and local clubs make it their business to get the names of soldiers in the army from their several localities and send them Democratic papers and documents, *in every case in single wrappers, so covered and pasted that they cannot be tampered with in the postoffice without being destroyed outright.* No doubt many will be withheld, but all cannot be, and when the soldiers come to know that they are being treated like children, they will resent the insult which the administration has put upon them.

3. Democrats who write letters to soldier friends should warn them against believing the calumnies of the papers they read. Striking editorial articles, and facts clipped from the newspapers, might be inserted in the letters.

If these suggestions are heeded by Democrats throughout the country, we have no fear of the result in the army; "Little Mac" is still idolized by his old companions in arms, and the new recruits are soon infected by the enthusiasm of the veterans. At least one hundred thousand Worlds of its various editions should be sent daily by these means to the soldiers in the army until the 8th of November. Let Democrats everywhere take a hand in this good work.

"HONEST ABE."

Homespun honesty is a valuable trait in character for resisting the wear and tear of tions to wrong. But that honesty which rises into honor, and can withstand the seductions of power and the allurements of fame, is a far rarer quality, unknown to commonplace natures. Without it a man is unfit to be a statesman, and its absence from the coarse composition of Mr. Lincoln has been proved of late by practices which show the danger of continuing such a man in power. The hope of a new lease of office has overcome his every-day virtue, and led him to convert the latter part of his presidential term into an electioneering canvass for its renewal. He is compassing his return to power by unlawful methods. He first laid down a plan of fraud, which he has carried out as far as he could in Florida, and as far as he dared in Louisiana, for cheating the loyal states out of their due weight in the electoral colleges by introducing the mock votes of his own army of sutlers and placemen. This is an encroachment on the legislative department of our government, and is fitly branded by Mr. Wade as an usurpation. He has, furthermore announced the abolition of slavery as a condition without which offers of submission from the rebels will be spurned. This is imposing terms of peace that the Constitution which he has sworn to support gives him no authority to require, and the purpose of the war no warrant. It is a daring usurpation of dictatorial power. The honesty that might repulse a money offer is not proof against the splendid bribe of the presidency. He yields to ambition, and lays these crimes upon his soul from terror of the radicals, whose votes are supposed to control the election. The people, not easily betrayed, are apt to reward such equivocal honesty with permission to practice its cheaper forms in the obscurity of private life.

We hear the most cheering news of the canvass from the West. A distinguished citizen of Indiana informs us that there is no doubt at all of the election of a Democratic governor in that state by fifteen thousand majority in October next; and so popular is the name of McClellan that he is sure to carry Indiana by at least twenty-five thousand majority.

WILL HONEST MEN TAKE NOTICE?

Every charge that is made by the Republican press against General McClellan, the Democratic candidate, meets at once a full, fair, candid reply, based on official documents and their stubborn facts.

Not one Republican journal dares undertake a defense of Abraham Lincoln. Out of their own mouths they would be condemned if they did. Abraham Lincoln has no defenders. Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, and Parke Godwin know that Abraham Lincoln is utterly unfit for his office. They have said so again and again. Not one of them can ... undertake his defense to-day. Not one of them dares meet the facts of his administration daily brought up in judgment against him. Will honest Union-loving men take note of this significant fact?

OUR IMPORTERS PLUNDERED TO SECURE SUPPORT FOR "HONEST" MR. LINCOLN.

We would call the attention of our new collector of customs to an abuse, an enormous turpitude which presses heavily on the merchant and importing interests of this city. Our community has long groaned under the exorbitant charges for storage made at the various bonded warehouses; and we now propose to illustrate how and why these charges are *not* extortion,—at least so far as concerns the proprietors of the warehouses in question. Mr. Barney, during his administration of affairs, did many very remarkable things; and his secretary, Mr. Palmer, now in Fort Lafayette, did many other things of a nature, perhaps, still more peculiar. But none of Mr. Barney's acts can be considered more entirely remarkable than his permitting Mr. Bowen, his brother-in-law, the pious editor of the pious *Independent*, to levy a "royalty" of thirty per cent. on the poor devils of bonded warehousemen, who, in turn, were compelled to levy this amount upon our merchants. This matter we propose to ventilate thoroughly, as the continuance of the right to levy this amount of "black mail" upon our commerce has been just recently made a condition *sine qua non* for the pious *Independent's* support of the "honest" Mr. Lincoln's re-election.

If any of our readers desire to find the facts in this case, as they were fully set forth, we refer them to Report No 50 of the Thirty-seventh Congress, third session, now before us, where the following appears on sworn evidence before the congressional committee appointed to investigate government contracts. From pages 38 to 45 of the document in question these facts will appear and when the past action of Collector Barney has been disposed of, we shall then refer to the new bargain just made by Mr. Lincoln for the support of the *Independent*. It nobly illustrates his right to the title of "Honest Abe," and we beg all orators, who seek to praise him properly, not to neglect this case.

The machinery of fraud is very simple, and briefly this: Mr. Barney gave to Messrs. Bowen and Lambert—Mr. Bowen being his brother-in-law, and the pious editor of the pious *Independent*—the privilege of controlling what are technically known as "general orders"—Messrs. Bowen and Lambert having no bonded warehouses of their own, and therefore no means of making this privilege valuable except by levying a "royalty," or more vulgarly "black mail," upon the various regular warehousemen of the city. This they did during the Barney administration to the extent of *thirty per cent.* upon the total receipts of whatever bonded warehouses they favored—the owners of these latter establishments having, of course to make good the extortion by an increase on the storage-fees of the importers. So indefensible was the practice that even a Republican investigating committee denounced its existence as (page 39 of report) "*a refinement of extortion or corruption upon the practices of all former administrations.*" "*It was reserved,*" he added, "*for the party* (i. e. Republican) *who had promised ourselves and the nation that official corruption was to cease, and retrenchment and reform to be once more inaugurated!*"

Now, this is pretty strong language from the chairman of a Republican "investigating committee;" and the fact that the report was ignored in the Republican Congress, and Mr Barney continued in office by "Honest Old Abe," gives refreshing evidence that "the world still moves." We now call upon Collector Draper, who enters office with good promises of reform, to say whether this practice, even to the extent named, shall be continued? We hear, on reliable testimony, that unless he takes prompt action it will increase its power of extortion, rather than be abated; and this, not by the consent or action of Mr. Draper, but under a direct order from the President, who claims to be "Honest Old Abe."

In a word, Messrs. Bowen and Lambert have heretofore had the "general order" privilege for the Eastern district of our city, and under this have extorted thirty per cent. of the total receipts of each bonded warehouse within their district out of the pockets of our importers. It is now said that, on the late change, Mr. Bowen, the pious editor of the pious *Independent*, made it the condition of his support of Mr. Lincoln that he and his partner should be given the same "black mailing" privilege over the North river district, and that "Honest Old Abe" has acceded to the demand! It is also said that they contemplate an advance of charges of from thirty to fifty per cent.; and that our merchants are to be thus surreptitiously assessed in this amount as the price of the pious *Independent's* pious support of our extremely "honest" President!"

Campaign orators in every direction, this is but a small specimen brick of the corruptions tolerated and put in practice to secure support for the "honest" candidate of the abolition-disunion party! We refer to the public document on which we base our charge. Any merchant can secure it by application to the congressman from his own district. Let him ask for the report headed: "Mr. Van Wyck, from the select committee on government contracts." He will find in its pages most instructive reading, and can form his own judgment of the "honesty" of the President who *then* allowed such practices to continue and who is now about to enlarge the jurisdiction of extortion and give a bolder rein to public pillage.

John Cochrane once declared, in Tammany Hall, that he would vote for the "devil incarnate," if he received a regular nomination. This probably accounts for his letter, which will appear in the Republican papers to-day, announcing his intention to support the nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

THAT FOOT.

When Abraham Lincoln passed through New-York in February, 1861, on his way to Washington to be inaugurated, in a speech delivered from the balcony of the Astor House he professed to doubt that serious difficulty would arise between North and South, but added: "It may be necessary to put the foot down firmly."

Well, Abraham Lincoln finally put down the foot. Unfortunately, however, he has planted it squarely—

Upon the Constitution of the United States;
Upon civil liberty;
Upon religious liberty;
Upon the right of trial by jury;
Upon the right of the writ of *habeas corpus*;
Upon freedom of speech;
Upon freedom of the press;
Upon freedom of the ballot;
Upon the right of the people peaceably to assemble;
Upon the right of the people to petition the government for a redress of grievances;
Upon the right of the people to keep and bear arms;
Upon the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures;
Upon the right of the people to immunity from being held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury;
Upon the right of the people to immunity from cruel and unusual punishments.
Upon the powers reserved to the states and to the people.

In short, Abraham Lincoln has placed his massive and crushing foot "firmly" upon everything the American people hold dear. It remains for the Democracy, with their irresistible McClellan wedge, to remove that horrible encumbrance upon free action, so that once again pure blood may circulate throughout the well nigh dried-up veins of American liberty. Look out, oh Abraham! the conservative men of this country are preparing something that may send you and your "foot" and your party higher than a rocket in November next.

FACTS FOR CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICANS.

The exigency of the Republicans has compelled them at last to admit that, if they can exercise federal power after the 4th of March next, the war shall be waged *outside* of the Constitution. Mr. Horace Greeley is the avowed and conspicuous champion of the dogma of "no peace until the seceded states give up the right to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way." The minority of the Republican party at first rebelled against this revolutionary project, and the New-York *Times* labored drearily, through many editorials, to ... Constitution. The recent Republican State Convention of New York has, however, by making Mr Greeley elector at large, rebuked the *Times* and sustained the *Tribune*, together with Mr. Lincoln's letter "To whom it may concern."

Immediately upon Mr. Greeley's election by the Republican State Convention to be leading elector at large he hastened to declare his views of public affairs, and the issues upon which he should go before the people. He published the speech at full length in the *Tribune*, and he crammed his doctrines down the throats of conservative Republicans with a relentless hand. He defiantly pushed the negro into the fore-front of the canvass. He stated distinctly that there was no difference between McClellan and Lincoln but that which grew out of the legal and social status of the negro. Lest some Republican conservative may doubt, we make the following extracts from Mr. Greeley's speech: "He "(McClellan) says we must have a Union "first, peace next, and slavery with it. The "Baltimore platform says: Union, Peace, and "Liberty."

That is the key-note! Then comes:

And now I say we cannot afford to count our friends (negroes) nobody and our enemies everybody in that country. It would not be good sense or policy, and that is what General McClellan, in his new made platform, broadly asks us to do. *He wants us to put the rebellion down*, and so do I, but I wish to count this people (negroes) on our side; he pushes them aside. I do not believe that to be good policy, nor sound belligerency any more than good statesmanship.

Our plan is very simple. When war is over it is a rule to let prisoners of war go free. Now the slaves are naturally, logically and genealogically prisoners of war—prisoners it may be for generations, but still prisoners of war; and we say, gentlemen, when this war is over we have got to let all your rebels go free, and so our Unionists (the slaves) must go free the same.

Fellow-citizens, I believe freedom to be the *only* basis of peace. Wherever men are in chains there is war.

There is not a friend to the Union in all this world outside of this country who does not understand that the triumph of the Union must, because it ought, involve the overthrow of slavery.

There may be exceptions, but the general fact remains that to re-establish slavery in any state is to re-establish in power the rebels in that state.

Now, then, I say for the safety of this country, for the peace of this country, and the strength of this country, there is no looking back in this contest. We must free the millions of southern people whose hearts are with us, and their hands, so far as they are unshackled; we must say to them, we recognize your services to this country, and we will stand by you as you stood by the country.

There is but one obstacle to the American Union to-day, and that is slavery; there is but one peril to the American Union, and that is slavery.

We have resolved to put down slavery and restore the Union. (Cheers.) *On that platform we stand*, by that we act, and if there ever is a restored Union it will not be simply by a plunge of our state into the Montgomery confederacy, but it will be a free Union from the Aroostook down to the Rio Grande. Every one there shall walk free and unchallenged throughout every foot of that broad domain. (Cheers.) To this consummation every Union man is pledged, and every Union victory contributes, and I trust the day is not far distant when we shall assemble in our halls to rejoice that Lincoln and Johnson are re-elected and the rebellion and slavery overthrown.

Mr. Greeley then left the room amid loud and long continued cheering.

All this, it will be borne in mind, is said in respect to negroes not within our military lines for as to those who have been by us withdrawn from their masters by the fortunes of war, nobody proposes to return them to a state of servitude; and no Democrat in the loyal states proposes to have slave labor anywhere, when peace is declared, except in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, with the Supreme Court the final arbitor in all cases of doubt or dispute.

THE SAME TROUBLE.

Senator Douglas said, January 3, 1861, (alluding to the Peace Convention) that "*The sole responsibility of our disagreement, and the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment, is with the Republican party.*"

That's the trouble, and the only trouble, to-day. If this Republican party were to be put out of the way, in three months, under Democratic rule, we would have—

A Union,
A Constitution,
A Flag, and
A Country.

Democrats, will you see to it that the only obstacle to reunion and reconciliation is removed, and that this base, destructive, disunion Republican party, with its fit leader, Abraham Lincoln, are consigned to that oblivion they so richly deserve? In your hands lies the power to make us once more a united and loving people. Will you not exercise it?

IS MR. LINCOLN HONEST?

The greatest claim of Mr. Lincoln to the confidence and support of the people has been his reputation for honesty. Strip him of this and there is nothing left but vacillation, imbecility, and obscene jesting. Will this claim of honesty bear examination? The very prefix of "honest" to a man's name indicates that he will bear watching. Robespierre caused himself to be called "the incorruptible." Henry Clay said that "honest John Davis" (of Mass.) meant "canny John Davis." What does it mean with Mr. Lincoln? Let us look at Mr. Lincoln's *honesty*. He held on to Secretary Cameron until compelled by public indignation to remove him. Secretary Floyd was a pigmy to Mr Cameron in speculation. And yet Mr. Lincoln, knowing all about Cameron, sent him to Russia, compelling the Emperor (the only potentate in Europe who had been our friend) to consort with this disgraced cabinet minister. Moreover, the President sent his own private carriage to take this ex secretary to the White House, and offered to send him to Russia in a frigate when the Nashville was committing her depredations, and we had not successfully blockaded a single southern port. Furthermore, Mr. Cameron is now managing the Pennsylvania election for Mr. Lincoln, and disbursing the secret service fund.

If Mr. Lincoln is "honest" why has he taken such pains to give to his personal friends letters to generals commanding departments, ordering them by his signature to ... choose, and to get out what cotton they can?

If Mr. Lincoln is "honest" why has he, for friends of worse than doubtful reputation, requested contracts and special trading privileges?

If Mr. Lincoln is "honest" why has Master "Bob" Lincoln had a share in the profits of Senator ——'s and Senator ——'s cotton expeditions, whereby he has been enabled to outshine shoddy itself at Saratoga this summer?

If Mr. Lincoln is "honest" why does he pay himself his salary in gold certificates when other creditors have to content themselves with depreciated greenbacks?

If Mr. Lincoln is "honest," why was the McKinstry court-martial dissolved immediately after the evidence had traced $90,000 into the hands of a female relative of Mr Lincoln's sister? Did our "honest" President fear lest the public might push the inquiries nearer home?

The withdrawal of John C. Fremont is worth at least one hundred thousand votes to the Democratic party. For, of course, those who intended to support him, hating old Abe with an implacable hatred, can do nothing now but work for that patriot and statesman, McClellan, who is destined to drive out the smutty jokers and raving infidels now disgracing the seat of government at Washington.

OUR SOLDIERS USED LIKE CATTLE.

The two-penny tyrants at Washington have been guilty of a new infamy. Some time ago they commenced the system of branding rejected recruits, and now they have actually extended that degrading practice to soldiers who are accepted. Here is the official document:

Provost-Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., August 19.

Doctor Z. H. Whitmore, Surgeon Board of Enrollment, Springfield, Illinois.

Doctor: In addition to my suggestion to mark all rejected recruits and substitutes, I would suggest that all the accepted recruits and substitutes be marked thus: 1, in small of back.

This will, I think, prevent, to a great extent, the practice of bounty jumping.

Your friend, J. H. Baxter, Surg. U. S. V.
Chf. Med. Off. Pro. Mar. Gen.'s Bureau.

Is not this enough to stir a fever in the blood of age? To prevent bounty-jumping, the brave men who are to fight our battles and save our country are to be marked with a brand which they will carry with them to their graves. Surely the following from the Chicago *Times*, which publishes the order, but feebly expresses the hot indignation of every freeman at this indignity to our soldiers:

The farmer brands his cypher upon his hog; the slave-driver, in case of an incorrigible slave, brands a letter upon his hand; the French, in their days of barbarism, branded the infamous T. F. P. upon the shoulder of the galley-slave; but to-day the only white men on earth who are forced to undergo what civilization long since rejected as too scandalous and ignominious are the people who call themselves Americans. Is it not utterly shameful that men to whom has descended ... heritage of Washington and the patriots of the Revolution should to-day be not only the abject slaves of a coarse, brutal tyrant, but that his minions should brand upon their backs marks which have ever distinguished the vilest criminals? If the once proud sovereigns of this country must become imbruted and lose their lives in obedience to the miscreant at Washington, can they not be allowed to seek poverty and find their graves without bearing upon their bodies the infamous brand of criminals.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

There are few facts so stubborn as those which vindicate the military sagacity and political foresight of Gen McClellan. Events do not often combine so conspicuously before the eyes of the world to vindicate a man as they have combined to vindicate General McClellan. Read the Harrison's Landing letter. Witness how the President's departure from its high and strict and statesman like principles has united the South and divided the North.

Read McClellan's protest against the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from before Richmond. Read his petitions for the 20,000 men necessary to insure the capture of Richmond. Consider how they were flouted and derided then—how their wisdom is vindicated now, by the freedom with which the administration has reinforced the armies of his successors, and the silence of even the radical press, as events have shown how necessary was that reinforcement which McClellan was brutally denied.

Two years of bloody war and Richmond is still in the possession of the rebels, and this is the price which the nation has paid for Lincoln's refusal to reinforce McClellan—*the slaughter of more men than all that McClellan ever had under his command.*

Pope's campaign—killed and wounded	30,000
Fredericksburg " "	20,000
Chancellorsville " "	20,000
From the Rapidan to the James	80,000
From the James to the mine	30,000
Under Butler	10,000
In the Shenandoah	27,182
Total	211,[illegible]

Anybody that thinks the nation can afford this slaughter of *more than two hundred thousand* of its best and bravest men to gratify the political malevolence and personal jealousy of Abraham Lincoln had better vote for his re-election. In our judgment the nation can neither afford the millions of money which Lincoln's refusal to reinforce McClellan has cost, nor like two years of slaughter and these two hundred thousand lives.

There are some who affect to disbelieve that General McClellan *can* restore the Union; but we can assure them that the information received from all directions leaves no doubt whatever that such will be the result of his election. The Lincoln presses announce constantly that the people of the South are tired of the rebellion, that their privations are very great, that they are kept down by the leaders, else they would at once gladly return. While anything from such sources must be taken with great allowance, there is a gleam of truth in it, though not plainly shown: they would gladly return, nay, they will do so, when convinced that the Constitution, which is the foundation of government, will be respected; when usurped authority ceases to be exerted; when legislation, in its proper shape, takes the place of presidential proclamations and edicts; when to be a citizen of a southern state imposes no obligation other than those of other states are subjected to; when, indeed, the common flag promises equal protection to all, they will return, and gladly return, whether their leaders desire it or not. Abraham Lincoln cannot *mend* the Union; he cannot patch it up; he has broken it; he has expressed his unalterable determination to interfere with state institutions, and to degrade the white people of the South; and with his re-election Union is an impossibility. Union signifies willing union; it does not mean the relation of master and slave; it is more like that of husband and wife, and is derived from the Latin word *unus*, signifying one—or, more, two things made into one make an union; but subjugation, conquest, and territorial bondage cannot restore the Union. General McClellan's idea is, to have the Union as it once was, with an equality of its members, with the states united in reality as they are in name, and this can and will be easily effected. Were not the people of the South good, true and ever loyal to the flag while no assault was made upon them? Was it not the promised destruction of their state rights, and interference with their local institutions, that made them attempt to withdraw from the Union before the attack was made? May we not, then, fairly expect that, these grievances no longer existing, the same feeling shall again prevail, their devotion to the flag be renewed, and they again enter into this "more perfect Union" for the making of which the preamble to the Constitution declared that instrument was framed? General McClellan's platform is the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union; to this one purpose every other must yield, and, in a war among brothers to restore family concord, there is no fear that there will be any concession or surrender which it is not wise and valuable to make.

Some of the shoddy people are very much exercised by the fact that both the candidates of the Union Democratic party are natives of Northern States. Really, nothing that is done by the Democrats pleases these captious people; and we don't suppose they will be at all satisfied when the glorious news is flashed throughout the country, the day after the eighth of November, that McClellan is elected.

We hope Democratic local clubs and organizations will bear in mind the necessity for sending Worlds and sound Democratic documents to the army. It is idle to forward packages or bundles, as there is every reason to believe that the postoffice is tampered with by the administration; but they cannot

supervise all the sealed letters or papers in single wrappers. Let these be made up of the soldiers in the field from every locality, and then Democrats must see to it that they are supplied with WORLDS to refute the calumnies of the favored Republican papers which are allowed to circulate in the army. To supply the demand we will keep on hand supplies of Daily, Weekly, Semi-weekly, and Campaign WORLDS in single wrappers, which can be called for at the counter. Keep the soldiers supplied with good reading matter.

The young Loyal Leaguers have adopted a new title. They no longer call themselves "Wide-Awakes" or "Old Abes," but now distinguish themselves by the name of "War Eagles."

Well, war eagles, buzzards, kites, carrion crows, or what not, they are never warriors, never soldiers.

A WORD TO REBELS.

One of the Richmond journals says: First admit our independence, and then we will talk of reconstruction. What is the use of going through the Valley of Humiliation to the Union is not this the merest abstraction that ever led men to slaughter? We can understand very well that between the Republican construction of the Constitution and the southern construction there is an antagonism impossible of reconciliation; but merely between the Democratic construction and theirs, though there is an antagonism, there is no collision. Both the Republicans and the secessionists are impracticables; the first revolt against the Constitution, and the last against the Union. If we can beat our impracticables, why will they not put down theirs? They have no more right to ask us to embody secession in the Constitution than our neighbors have to ask us to see in it the higher law. The Richmond authorities say that the United States can stop this war at any moment by withdrawing its armies. So the confederacy can stop the war at any moment after next March by withdrawing its ultimatum of independence. We do not seek to impose any yoke on any state which it did not voluntarily assume, and to which we are not equally subject. The confederacy ought not to seek to impose upon us its ideas. Every state made a bargain with the rest, and the rest made a bargain with it. We do not propose to discuss whether the bargain was broken, nor what is the remedy if it is; we propose to let the dead past bury the dead past, and to join forces for the living future; keep every iota of what we agreed to with that good faith which has distinguished the Democracy from the foundation of the government, and which has kept it a living party amid the graves of its opponents.

TRIVIALITIES OF TYRANNY.—There is in this city a small square of muslin with two pieces of red flannel and a bit of turquoise-colored zephyr rudely sewed to it.

A little child in Wilmington made it in play and pinned it to a fence.

The nerves of the deputy provost marshal were so affected by its appearance that he telegraphed to General WOOL the secret raising, but public exhibition, of a secession flag.

The old general, with that energy and decision which have marked his career both with the sword and the pen, telegraphed back to take down the flag and arrest the culprit.

With a file of soldiers that battle-flag was captured. On that telegram the father of the budding Beauregard was arrested and imprisoned.

Since the examination of political offenders at Fort Lafayette disclosed a poor fellow imprisoned for three months because the excited nerves of some Loyal Leaguers discovered in an old shirt, through which he had strained some blackberries, the flag of treason, we have had no equal exhibition of the puerilities of tyranny.

We trust the citizens of Wilmington will not allow that flag to be lost. It will be of real value to the city; it will be a lesson, for all time, of the degraded condition of a people who exchanged the rule of law for the rule of faction.

As for the official, he is probably just one of those pegs that rogues find holes for. He has neither sense nor courage; but for dirty work neither head nor heart are essential. The fate of such men is, to be choked in their own dirt, sooner or later.

THE CAMPAIGN WORLD.

Such has been the extraordinary and wholly unexpected demand for the campaign edition of THE WORLD that we have been compelled to reprint the first three numbers. Orders are still pouring in upon us daily for many thousand copies, and, despite the attempts of the administration to suppress our prospectus, we feel that our endeavors toward putting sound documents in the possession of every Democrat are being crowned with magnificent success. We are now prepared to furnish the whole series of nine numbers, at the following rates:

Ten copies to one address	$2.[illegible]
Twenty copies to one address	5.00
Fifty copies to one address	10.00
One hundred copies to one address	18.00

Orders should be addressed to

"THE WORLD,"
35 Park Row, New-York.

McClellan in the South.

By an unfortunate oversight, an article to which we referred in the Campaign WORLD of last week, showing the manner in which General McClellan is regarded in the South, as exhibited through the columns of southern journals, was left out. The article is published this week; it is from the Richmond *Enquirer*, and is headed "Why the South hopes for Lincoln's re-election."

The works of Pierce Egan, the author of "Tom and Jerry" and other sporting novels, are being translated into German in numbers.

PRACTICAL MISCEGENATION.

How Republican Committeemen and Lincoln Electors Amuse Themselves.

"RICH JEWELS IN AN ETHIOP'S EAR."

&c., &c., &c.

On last Wednesday evening there was a mass meeting of the Central Lincoln Club, of which Charles S. Spencer is president, held at the regular Republican headquarters, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway. United States District Attorney E. Delafield Smith, and many other Lincoln orators of the purest type, addressed the assembled patriotism of the club, dwelling largely upon the wrongs of the black race, and enlarging unctuously on their natural and physical capacities for the highest enjoyment. It was observed, however, that the proceedings were hurried through with by the managing leaders of what is known in Republican politics as the "Twenty-third-street Gang" with unusual celerity—their faces wearing the eager expression of men who are delayed from some feast of exquisite delight by the dull routine of previous and necessary business. The cause of this peculiar cast of expression was soon explained. The managing Lincoln men of the regular central Republican organization of our city had prepared a "surprise feast" for the Central Lincoln Club, of which Mr. Charles S. Spencer is president; and no sooner were the formal proceedings and speeches hurried through with than the room was cleared for a "negro ball," which then and there took place. In came the colored belles into the Twenty-third street Republican headquarters, arrayed in all that gorgeous and highly colored, not to say highly scented, splendor for which the dark daughters of the Æthiop race are esthetically distinguished. One might pick out all colors among the hundred and fifty belles who soon tripped in on the light fantastic toe over the floor of the Republican grand council chamber. Some of them sat on the platform, or picked their bouquets to bits on the rostrum scored but half an hour before to Lincoln eloquence and the theory of miscegenation; while others, seized by eager partners, whirled round in the dizzy waltz, displaying all that extravagant voluptuousness and wriggling of figure for which the dancing African female is so remarkable. Some of the belles were octoroons, to suit, we suppose, the love sick glances of Republicans as yet only in the vestibule of the great miscegenation church. Others were of the quadroon type; others yet mulattoes, of great vivacity and variety of tint; while not a few were of the pure Congo or Bozoo character, black as the ace of spades, and ready for any work from shaking a carpet to talking philosophy and humanitarianism with the most perfect professor of the Lincoln creed.

Here is the veritable advertisement from the New-York *Tribune* of last Wednesday morning, which called the white portion of the gathering to the Republican headquarters, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway, on last Wednesday evening; for the insertion of which we make no charge:

Central Union Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club.—Meetings every Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at headquarters, corner Broadway and West 22d street.

WEDNESDAY, September 21.

Speakers:
Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Gov. BUTLER G. NOBLE,
Gen. WILLIAM HENRY ANTHON.
Mr. SOLOMON will sing.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Executive Committee.
ALLAN COOPER, H. O. CARTER, } Secretaries.

But why, let us ask, did the writers of the advertisement make no reference to the subsequent portion of the evening's very intellectual entertainments? Is it that a "*negro ball*" is the regular *divertisement*, with which the members of "Central Lincoln Club," and the Republican General Committee, upon all occasions relax their minds after the fatigues of any political discussion? Or was this affair of last Wednesday evening rather a sudden thing, introduced to test the fidelity of new or suspected acolytes, or candidates for the custom-house, to the great banner principle of the Republican faith—miscegenation? Perhaps the latter, as we know that some members of the "Central Lincoln Club" left the room before the mystical and circling rites of languishing glance and mazy dance commenced. But that many remained is also true, and "of such," we suppose, in the Republican church "is the Kingdom of Heaven." This fact we certify, that on the floor during the progress of the ball were many of the accredited leaders of the black Republican party, thus testifying their faith by their works in the hall and headquarters of their political gathering. There were Republican office-holders, and prominent men of various degrees, and at least ONE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Our informant adds that many of the black belles wore magnificent jewelry and clothing, that might vie with Fifth avenue in everything but taste. This shows that their admirers are at least liberal, and is the first proof of practical liberality toward the black race we have ever had from them. We desire also to add that there have been many previous balls of society this character at the Republican headquarters in Twenty-third street, an institution which is to the black Republican party precisely what Tammany Hall is to the Democracy. And we further add that it has been a common remark among the members of the black Republican general committee in respect to this ball, "By Jove we must get up one like this; for if the Democrats get hold of it they'll use it in every campaign speech from Maine to California."

Mr. Lincoln is a very long man, but that is no reason why he should be kept long in office.

The Soldiers' Enthusiasm for McClellan—More Evidence—A Vote from New-York Harbor.

FORT HAMILTON, September 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD:

SIR:—Your second number of the Campaign WORLD has just been received in camp and the men are eagerly perusing its columns, which contain on the first page a picture of our nation's hope and pride, who is destined to pilot our suffering country safely through the existing storm in this her darkest hour of trial, to the haven of Union and Peace.

We notice extracts from letters published in it, and which were sent to you by soldiers and correspondents stationed at different forts and camps informing you of the feelings and sentiments of the soldiers in regard to the presidency in which we are deeply interested, so we deem it necessary and advisable to give you an idea of the same as it prevails amongst the soldiers stationed in our harbor defences.

It is cheering to acknowledge that they are, one and all, for "Little Mac," and that their enthusiasm for him is unbounded as they still keep steadily in view the idol of the noble and heroic army of the Potomac, who, like the Father of his Country, and in the language of another, "Is first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." This augurs well for the future and corresponds with accounts from all parts of the country where our citizen soldiers are stationed.

On the day the Chicago convention convened it was observed by the soldiers in our harbor defences, as though it were a national holiday, especially at Fort Richmond, where they had horse racing and other similar sports in honor of the occasion; and, when it was announced that McClellan was nominated, the entire camp was illuminated and the enthusiasm manifested by the soldiers at the time is indescribable. Cheers after cheers rent the air which made it almost deafening for a time, and when we heard the echo here, and knowing what they were for, we responded with a will by giving three times three for the Chicago nominee. The enthusiasm for our distinguished general, we are proud to say, remains unabated, and to prove this they sing his campaign songs and wear his badges placed conspicuously on the breast of their coats, his opponent, the shoddy candidate being nowhere seen or represented.

The writer has conversed very freely with his brother soldiers as to who will be elected President, and he has not met with one who favors the re-election of Mr. Lincoln; and to-day, if a vote was taken, it is the opinion of the men doing duty here, that the Baltimore candidate would not receive six votes out of all that would be cast, and perhaps not even that. Such are the feelings which animates the soldiers and the sentiments they express, and they are firmly resolved to indorse both at the ballot box next November.

If the soldiers of the Republic entitled to vote are permitted to do so freely and without any fear or compulsion on the part of the administration or its agents, the patriots of the country who have at heart its interest, welfare and future prosperity, need not fear the result. The soldiers are confident of McClellan's election. They are endeared to him, as every patriot should be, by every bond of affection and by every principle of honor. Hence they are determined to vote for him, for weal or woe. They appeal to those at home to do their utmost to secure his election, as they honestly believe it to be the only salvation of our now distracted and bleeding country, which if not rescued from the hands that now control its affairs will be inevitably destroyed.

Please insert this, or part of it, in your next next week's issue of the Campaign WORLD under the heading of "Cheering accounts from local sources," and by so doing you will oblige the soldiers doing duty in our harbor defences.—Yours truly,

FLORENCE LEARY,
69th Regt. N. Y. S. N. G.

Fort Hamilton, Sept. 18.

THE WORLD'S CAMPAIGN SONGS.

Voice of the Army.

AIR—*Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.*

NO WORD AGAINST LINCOLN, BUT ALL ITS SOUL FOR "LITTLE MAC."

Comrades of the tented field,
Who the flag would never yield,
Making of your hearts a shield
Where the pennon flew—
Men who bore with steady breath
Rushed on lines of blazing death,
Thus a wounded brother saith—
"To yourselves be true!"

Faithful to the Nation's Chief,
Work he bliss or work he grief,
Till the hour of just relief
When our votes we fling;—
If he err, not ours to heed—
If he err, 'tis ours to bleed—
Thus the soldier's simple creed,
And to this we cling!

But, at length, the hour is here
When, with soldier-conscience clear,
We in judgment may appear
On his hateful thrall;—
Past respect for his high place
Bids us only veil the face—
Shrinking back from the disgrace,
Sad and silent all!

Turn, oh comrades of the tent,
Of the flag with bullets rent,
Of the field with blood besprent,
Turn to brighter skies!
See, with soldier brow and hand,
Sympathizing, calm and grand,
Chosen Chief of all the Land,
Our own McClellan rise!

Let no ribald king or clown
Lie away our Chief's renown,—
Strike the coward scoffers down,
Teach them what they are!
Bats and owlets dread the dawn,
Cowards, plunderers—all the spawn
Far from our dread work withdrawn—
Strive his way to bar.

Vain their efforts, brother tried,
Sharer of our woe and pride,
"Little Mac," our friend and guide,
Our watchword and our star!
Hail him, drums, with glad alarms—
Hail him with your fiery charms
All the din of battling arms,—
Ye his music are!

CHESTNUT HILL, United States General Hospital, Philadelphia, September [illegible], 1864.

FREMONT'S WITHDRAWAL.

Letter Explaining his Reasons for Retiring from the Canvass—He still Denounces Lincoln—The Duty of the Radicals in the Future.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.

The following letter of General Fremont, withdrawing his name as a candidate for the presidency, is published to-day:

BOSTON, Sept. 21.

GENTLEMEN: I feel it my duty to make one step more in the direction indicated by my letter of the 25th of August, and withdraw my name from the list of candidates.

The presidential question has in effect been entered upon in such a way that the union of the Republican party has become a paramount necessity.

The policy of the Democratic party signifies either separation, or re-establishment with slavery. The Chicago platform is simply separation. General McClellan's letter of acceptance is re-establishment with slavery.

The Republican candidate, on the contrary, is pledged to the re-establishment of the Union without slavery; and, however hesitating his policy may be, the pressure of his party will, we may hope, force him to it.

Between these issues, I think no man of the Liberal party can remain in doubt; and I believe I am consistent with my antecedents in withdrawing, not to aid in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, but to do my part toward preventing the election of the Democratic candidate.

In respect to Mr. Lincoln, I continue to hold exactly the sentiments contained in my letter of acceptance. I consider that his administration has been politically, militarily, and financially, a failure, and that its necessary continuance is a cause of regret for the country. There never was a greater unanimity in a country than was exhibited here at the fall of Sumter, and the South was powerless in the face of it. But Mr. Lincoln completely paralyzed this generous feeling. He destroyed the strength of the position, and divided the North when he declared to the South that slavery should be protected. He has built up for the South a strength which otherwise they could have never attained, and this has given them an advocate on the Chicago platform.

The Cleveland Convention was to have been the open avowal of that condemnation which men had been freely expressing to each other for the past two years, and which had been made fully known to the President. But in the uncertain condition of affairs, leading men were not found willing to make public a dissatisfaction and condemnation which could have rendered Mr. Lincoln's nomination impossible; and their continued silence and support established for him a character among the people which leaves now no choice.

United, the Republican party is reasonably sure of success; divided, the result of the presidential election is, at the least, doubtful.

I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

J. C. FREMONT.

To Messrs. George L. Stearns, and others, a committee, &c.

PREVIOUS LETTER FROM GENERAL FREMONT.

NAHANT, September 17.

GENTLEMEN: I enclose you my letter of reply to an invitation from some of my Republican friends to meet them at Faneuil Hall.

In declining their invitation, I have informed them of my intention to stand aside from the presidential canvass and assigned my reasons for doing so. To avoid repetition, I enclose you the letters, in communicating to you now, officially, my desire to withdraw my name from the list of presidential candidates. In this decision I have the approval of such of our friends as I have been able to consult. Urged by the near approach of the election I have thought it not prudent to incur the longer delay of consulting others. But I have reason to believe that they will unite with me fully upon the propriety of the step I have taken.

But in withdrawing from the post of candidate, I do not in any way intend to withdraw from my place in the labor which we jointly undertook to secure the triumph of the ideas represented by the radical Democracy. Whatever the next administration may be, we owe it to ourselves to form a phalanx, compact, and capable, by its thorough unity, of exercising a pressure strong enough to insure the eventual success of the principles for which we have been contending—the re-establishment of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and practical respect for liberty.

In the present composition of parties it is indispensable that our organization should devote themselves to watching the progress and assuring the success of these issues, regardless of men or parties. Mr. Lincoln says he does not lead, but follows the will of the people. It remains, then, for the people, in the event of his re-election, vigilantly to require this following as his honor; and further, to require that in the execution of his duties he keep scrupulously within the Constitution and the laws; to make him recognize that he holds his place and his power, not as belonging to him or to be used at his pleasure, but as a really faithful servant of the people.

This is the proper and duty which we have now to perform. Although, as representatives of the Cleveland movement, we surrender our functions, the duty of watching party politics in the interests of liberty and the Constitution remains. What steps are necessary in the performance of that duty must be the subject for future consultation.

I am, gentlemen,
Respectfully and truly yours,
J. C. FREMONT.

To Messrs. Worthington, G. Snethen and others, a committee, etc.

Withdrawal of John Cochrane.

Mr. John Cochrane has withdrawn his name from the Cleveland ticket, declaring for the Baltimore platform. He claims to have no wish to divide the Republican party at this time.

"LITTLE MAC'S" POPULARITY.

Significant Straws which Show how the McClellan Gale is Blowing.

How General McClellan's Nomination is Viewed in the Army.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD.

I send you the following extract from a letter written by a brother of mine in the army, which I believe to be but the expression of the feelings of thousands of our brave boys, upon receipt of the news of the nomination of their well beloved captain:

* * * * * * *

The glorious news has come, and how rejoiced I am! Doubtless you too are glorying in the intelligence to-night; or if not, to-morrow's paper will tell you all—McClellan nominated on the first ballot, and the nomination made unanimous on motion of the high priest of peace men, Vallandigham! How delightful, and how encouraging! I am writing upon the window-sill in the waning twilight, to communicate my joy, and share it with a kindred spirit. How little personal aims and objects appear when contrasted with the good—not to say salvation—of our country. I conscientiously believe that I prefer the news to-night received to the certain possession of ten thousand dollars, and if we elect him, as I hope and believe we will——

I believed he would be nominated, but I feared—I confess I feared occasionally, that—unanimity would fail us, and so the heartiness, or rather whole-heartedness, be taken out of the canvass. But now I think every Democrat, war or peace, will lend all his energies to make our cause successful; and every conservative throughout the country—among whom I count myself—will, with all his heart, join in the good work, not forgetting that he was our first choice, and our choice *first*.

And now, to look at affairs in a more serious light, I believe that God, in mercy to our distracted land, has brought this about, in His wisdom, to give peace and Union once more to our borders. God grant it; and God bless the nominee with health, strength, and wisdom, even as He blessed Solomon of old.

It seems as though I could not enough unburden my rejoicing heart, and as though my pen could not fly swiftly enough over the paper. I feel like singing and shouting to all society and electricity, "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah." I know this may seem like rash security in the result, but I do feel secure, and while I shall long for the certainty, I shall still feel confident of the issue. Let's work for it, and pray for it, and hope on to the end.

* * * * * * * *

New-York, September 7.

McClellan and the Eighteenth Army Corps.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD.

SIR: A good deal of excitement prevails here on account of General George B. McClellan's nomination. The night of the first of this month the news of "Little Mac's" nomination reached us, and it seemed to meet with the approbation of the soldiers generally. Nearly every regiment along our lines cheered for about one hour for Little Mac. The wooly heads were discomfited and hung their heads, but they will be more discomfited and hang their heads lower after the ninth of November next. Our battery will give Little Mac two-thirds of her votes at the coming election. And all of the soldiers in other batteries and regiments that I have talked with are in favor of Little Mac, and with such a feeling existing both in the army as well as in the North I do not see how we can fail to elect him. Most of the Eighteenth Army corps fought under Little Mac during his peninsula campaign, and they have not forgotten their old general yet. They will remember him in November next. Our battery was raised in Cayuga Co., which is a strong wooly head county, but the war-worn soldiers are going back on them this time. It is a shame the way the soldier is used. Here we have been with no pay for six months, and no signs of it for a year to come, unless we have a change of administration (which the majority of the soldiers are praying for), while the negro soldiers are paid regularly every two months. Our rations are poor, and then we are cut down to half rations on some things. What does our pay amount to when we get it. Only some forty cents on a dollar, and if Old Abe should be re-elected you would have to give a soldier forty cents to take a dollar of it. Please remodel and publish in order to give the people at the North some idea how the soldiers in the field feel about the subject.

Very respectfully yours, obedient servant,
H. J. U.

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT BATTERY K., Third N. Y. Vol. Arty., Eighteenth A. C., In the Field, Va., September 16.

The Soldiers and "Little Mac."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD:

As "straws" indicate the direction of the wind, please publish the following, as a rebuke to those who state the "soldiers are to a man" for "Father Abraham."

On board the mail steamer Thomas A. Morgan, from Washington to City Point, on Friday last, a vote was taken among the soldiers. The result was as follows:

For Major-General George B. McClellan	164
For Lincoln	70
For Fremont	1

Also on board the hospital ship Atlantic, out of forty-one nurses on their way to the front, all of whom were soldiers, the vote was:

For Major-General George B. McClellan	37
For Lincoln	3
[illegible]	3

I candidly believe if a vote could be taken on this point to-day (which would be construed into treason), three-fifths of the employees and residents would vote for McClellan. Many troops are passing to the front (via Fortress Monroe) and the name of General McClellan is seldom or ever mentioned unless it is greeted with spontaneous huzzas and acclamations, which are strongly indicative of the coming "Ides of November," for surely is our gallant and heroic candidate beloved by the brave and patriotic soldiers, many of whom have fought and bled under his guidance and direction, and appear equally enthusiastic to do it again should he be at the helm of state, where we will certainly place him in November next, if we only do our duty as friends and lovers of the dearest interests of our country, that have been prostituted to the basest of purposes and designs.

Trusting this may not be deemed improper or out of place, I am, sir, one who never voted a Democratic ticket, but now the most uncompromising supporter of Major General George B. McClellan.

L. A. T.

Publish but initials, as 'tis rather dangerous here to write anything to "*Copperhead*" papers.
Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 19.

Vote in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, N.Y.S.V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD.

The falsehoods of the abolition press, in regard to the sentiments and feelings of the noble soldiers of the gallant Army of the Potomac, which are now manufactured by the wholesale, and extensively circulated by the administration journals, for the purpose of conveying a wrong impression of how the soldiers will vote, is hereby met by a true vote in one of the bravest regiments in the best corps in the Potomac army.

My brother returned home on Thursday, having received his discharge after having served three years, without receiving a wound or being off duty a day, either from sickness or any other cause. He reports the following vote in his regiment, taken a few days before he left camp. He says it is the same in the majority of the regiments in his corps. Here is the vote, viz., one hundred and fifty men in the regiment:

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. VOLS., SECOND CORPS, September 8.

McClellan	143
Lincoln	7
Majority for McClellan	136

Democrats, keep up your courage, the soldiers are "all right," the people are "all right," and the Union will be "all right" next March.

New-York, September 19. W. J. B.

Major General McClernand has avowed his intention to vote for General McClellan. General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, is also a warm advocate of the election of "Little Mac."

The following passage in a letter from Washington, dated September 6, shows the feeling of the soldiers:

A regiment passed down the avenue last night about nine o'clock; what regiment it was I don't know, but it had just returned, and such cheering for Little Mac never has been heard in these streets since I have been here, especially when they passed the White House. From the time they came in hearing till they passed out, it was one continued yelling for Mac, and the ironical greeting: "How are *you*, old Abe?"

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says:

"Not ten soldiers in a hundred go for Lincoln, and if they do they hail of course from Massachusetts and other New England States; but even those are in great number for Little Mac. I fought under him at Antietam, and I love him. You need not ask any soldier but what he will say, "I go for Little Mac—you bet."

A few days ago the soldiers in camp at Utica took a vote in the barracks. There were 77 volunteers in the room, 70 for Little Mac, 6 for Lincoln, one refused to state for whom he would vote.

The soldiers of Cairo, Illinois, on receiving the news of McClellan's nomination, took a vote on the Presidency, which resulted as follows:

McClellan	667
Lincoln	56

Vote on a City Car.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD:

A vote taken in one of the horse cars running between Jersey City and Bergen, last Sunday, resulted as follows:

McClellan	18
Lincoln	8

There being about forty persons on the car, only local voters counted in the above. The reason I note this is because every one on board seemed to be very respectable; more so than the usual run of passengers to be found in city cars; an *answer* to the aspersions of the Black Republican papers that only "rough and hard-looking" people vote for Little Mac.

An insertion of this in your columns will much oblige a constant reader of your valuable paper, and a true Democrat. VERITAS.

The telegraphic operators on the American line, between Boston and New-York, took a presidential vote last week, with the following result:

For General McClellan	6
For Abraham Lincoln	3
Scattering	1

The New Hampshire *Patriot* says that the enthusiasm for McClellan in the Old Granite State is immense. Republicans are flocking to his support by scores.

A few nights since a vote was taken on board the steamer Granite State on the presidency, which resulted as follows:

McClellan	171
Lincoln	17

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD:

A vote for the candidates for next President was taken on the train which left Baltimore at ten-twenty five, on Monday night last, and the result was as follows:

Lincoln	46
McClellan	151

Which shows a pretty good indication of the popular feeling. ONE OF THE 151.

The following vote was taken on the steamboat *St. John*, on her trip from New York to Albany, on Friday evening:

McClellan	119
Lincoln	63

Two hundred boatmen on the Oswego canal took a vote the other day on the candidates for the presidency with the following result:

McClellan	200
Lincoln	0

Speech of Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton.

Mr. Pendleton was serenaded at Dayton, Ohio, a few nights since, in response to which he said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for this very flattering compliment. I thank you for this manifestation of the hospitality of Dayton, which has become proverbial throughout the United States. At 4 o'clock this afternoon I did not expect to be here this evening. I came unexpectedly, on purely personal business, disconnected with public affairs. I had no idea of seeing any number of my fellow-citizens or discussing political questions. This [illegible] concourse, thus suddenly convened, fills me with renewed hope; it gives me confidence that soon again you will be called together, not as now to commence a vigorous contest, but to rejoice over its results, to rejoice that the powers of the government will be again in the possession of the Democratic party, whose beneficent principles, recently solemnly announced in national convention, will bring us peace, maintain the rights of the states, reinvigorate the Union; and, with peace and Union, will secure us the blessings of personal liberty, material prosperity, and national power. But I will not repay your kindness by detaining you with a speech. I intended only to thank you for the honor you have done me, and now I beg leave to wish you good night.

What is the matter with that nobody Andy the Republican candidate for Vice-President. He is as quiet now as he will be after election.

THE FIRST GUN FOR McCLELLAN.

Election in Alton, Ill.—Sweeping Victory of the Democrats—Large Gain over Last Year's Vote—Triumph Over Republican Conception.

[From the Alton (Ill.) Democrat, September 14.]

The abolition union league party in this city were called upon yesterday to pass through the fiery furnace of affliction, and undergo the discipline of a complete and overwhelming defeat. Routing does not express the full strength of the fact—they have been routed, "horse, foot, and dragoons," their slates destroyed, guns and flags captured, and officers and men, after having laid down their arms, sent to the Dry Tortugas of salt river. In truth, the castigation administered by the Democracy to the Lincoln faction might be considered as ridiculous offence under the head of "cruelty to animals;" and, while we record our own triumph, common humanity urges us to drop a tear of pity over their sufferings. We can only hope that they will now submissively beneath the rod which has been so effectually laid on, and after having applied the salve of patience to their bleeding wounds, clothed their stricken bodies in the sackcloth and ashes of repentance and humiliation, they may learn the sweet uses of adversity and become better men individually, and more honest citizens politically—a decided reformation to be a partisan being much needed.

By reference to the returns in another column, it will be seen that the entire Democratic ticket, from mayor to street commissioner, has been carried by the largest majorities ever given in this city. Mr. Hollister defeated his opponent by 207 votes against 65 last year, a clear gain of 142.

We point our friends in the county and state to the result in Alton, and bid them go and do likewise.

A. LINCOLN vs. OLD ABE.

What Does the Rail-splitter Really Think?

WASHINGTON, July 2, '62.
Major-General George B. McClellan:

I AM SATISFIED THAT YOURSELF, OFFICERS, AND MEN HAVE DONE THE BEST YOU COULD. All accounts say better fighting was never done. Ten thousand thanks for it.

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, July 5, '62.
Major General George B. McClellan, commanding Army of the Potomac:

A thousand thanks for the relief your two dispatches of 12 and 1 P. M. yesterday gave me. BE ASSURED THE HEROISM OF YOURSELF, OFFICERS, AND MEN, IS, AND FOREVER WILL BE, APPRECIATED.

A. LINCOLN.

In August, 1862, Mr. Lincoln made a speech at the White House, in which he said:

There has been a very wide spread attempt to have a quarrel between General McClellan and the Secretary of War. * * General McClellan's attitude is such that in the very selfishness of his nature he cannot but wish to be successful, and I hope he will. * * I know General McClellan wishes to be successful. * * *General McClellan is not to blame for asking what he wanted and needed.* * * I BELIEVE HE IS A BRAVE AND ABLE MAN, and I stand here, as justice requires me to do, to take upon myself what has been charged on the Secretary of War as withholding from him.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, '62.

Your despatch of to-day received. GOD BLESS YOU AND ALL WITH YOU. Destroy the rebel army if possible.

A. LINCOLN.

To Major-General Geo. B. McClellan.

[In a conspicuous editorial article, the *Tribune* of Wednesday, September 21, quotes the following as the actual assertion of Abraham Lincoln. We commend it to those who are supporting Mr. Lincoln, because they believe him a good man, and not a ribald, swearing jester. We *dare not* print the story of which this precious expression is the point. It is too outrageously obscene to be repeated, even in a brothel.]

* * * UNTIL FINALLY, IN THE AGONY OF DESPAIR, THE WORN-OUT PRESIDENT EXCLAIMED: "HE IS H——L ON PARADE, BUT UTTERLY INEFFICIENT IN ACTION."

LINCOLN RATIFICATION MEETINGS are taking place every day—at soldiers' funerals and in graveyards.

That Challenge Accepted.

FRANKLIN POSTOFFICE, CLINTON, CLINTON COUNTY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD.

SIR: Having noticed the proposition of Mr. Erastus Willard, of Allegany, Cattaraugus county, New-York, in THE WORLD of September 6, I hereby give notice that I will enter that contest with my town of Clinton, Clinton county, New York, for the prize.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
REUBEN W. SMITH.

MONGAUP, NEW-YORK, Sept. 16.

The town of Lumberland will accept the proposition of Allegany on the number of votes for Little Mac next November. Two years ago the vote of Lumberland was one hundred and sixty-six, of which Seymour received one hundred and thirty-three, and Wadsworth thirty-three. At this election the town will poll about one hundred and fifty voters, and the Democratic ticket will get one hundred and thirty, or more.

Yours truly, MARTIN U. BUCHANAN.

Another Acceptance of Mr. Willard's Challenge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD.

SIR: Mr. Erastus Willard, of the town of Allegheny, Cattaraugus county, New-York proposes to give to any man whom the Democracy of the town may designate a suit of clothes, etc., etc., if the town he votes in gives a greater number of votes for McClellan, the Democratic candidate for President at the approaching election, in proportion to the whole number of votes cast in the town of Allegheny.

The well known Democratic town of Cochecton, county of Sullivan, enters the contest as proposed by Mr. Willard.

Yours most truly,
WM. [illegible].

Postoffice Posterdale, New-York, town of Cochecton, Sullivan county, New-York.

A Scrap of History.

One day when the seven wise men of Greece were at the court of Periander of Corinth, the question was proposed:

"Which is the most perfect popular government?"

"That," said Bias, "where the laws have no superior."

"That," said Thales, "where the inhabitants are neither too rich nor too poor."

"That," said Anacharsis, the Scythian, "where dignities are always conferred upon the virtuous and never upon the base."

"That," said Cleobulus, "where the citizens fear blame more than punishment."

"That," said Chilo, "where the laws are more regarded than the orators."

But Solon's opinion seems to have greatest weight, who said, "'Where an insult done to the meanest subject is an insult upon the whole Constitution.'"

What a Veteran Whig said at Chicago.

That veteran Henry Clay politician, General Leslie Coombs, said at Chicago: "Sir, allow me to say I shall live—old as I am—I shall live to see this strife ended; I shall live to see the bonds of national fraternity again united; I shall live to see this paper money abated; this gunpowder currency, which I would not use for wadding to kill a prairie chicken, abated and turned into gold and silver. And that can be done only by removing this abominable administration."

Why the South Hopes for Lincoln's Re-election.

[From the Richmond Enquirer of September 8.]

The Democratic nominees in the United States are McClellan for President and Pendleton for Vice-President. What concern have the people of these Confederate States in the fate of these candidates at the approaching election? In our opinion, the interest and hope of peace is not greatly advanced by these nominations. From General McClellan our people can have but little hope of peace, other than a reconstruction peace. * * * What hope do his antecedents hold out that should encourage our people to believe that he would yield our nationality any sooner than Mr. Lincoln? *He is by far the more dangerous man for us; had his policy been persistently followed, and the war conducted on the principles of civilized warfare, he might have divided our people and, perhaps, conquered our liberties.* With consummate abilities he clearly foresaw that emancipation might possibly free the negroes, but could not unite the sections; that confiscation might enrich his soldiers, but could not reconcile our people; hence, with an earnest and honest love for the Union, he avoided these fatal acts, and conducted the war for the restoration of the Union, rather than the destruction of the South. His policy was the olive branch in one hand and the sword in the other, to conquer by power and conciliate by kindness. *It was a most dangerous policy for us; for if the ameliorating hand of federal kindness had softened the rigors of war, our people would not have been subjected to those terrible fires of suffering by which Mr. Lincoln has hardened every heart and steeled every sentiment* against our merciless foes. As a sincere secessionist, preferring war and nationality to peace and the Union, we looked upon the fact of a difference between Mr. Lincoln and General McClellan as to the proper policy of conducting the war, as peculiarly fortunate for our cause. We hailed the proclamations of emancipation and confiscation, and the policy of plunder and devastation as sure pledges of our ultimate triumph; they were terrible ordeals, but they most effectually eradicated every sentiment of Union, and arousing the pride as well as the interest of our people, inflamed the patriotism of the whole, until they would have accepted death as preferable to ultimate defeat.

Now, between McClellan and Lincoln there are many points of difference—the former is a man of talents, of information, of firmness and great military experience and ability—the latter is a supple, pliant, easy fool, a good but vulgar joker. While McClellan has the interest of the Union only at heart, Mr. Lincoln has the fanatical object of freeing negroes for his inspiration. Between "my plan," as General Grant has conducted it, and one by General McClellan, there could not have been the same success that has already attended our arms, *for we lost more men fighting the science of McClellan on the Peninsula than we have in repelling the furious but ill-conducted assaults of General Grant.*

Thus, whether we look at this nomination in the light of peace or of war, we prefer Lincoln to McClellan. We can make better terms of peace with an anti-slavery fanatic than with an earnest Unionist. We can gain more military success in a war conducted on "my plan" than one of a real soldier like McClellan, and sooner destroy the resources and strength of our enemy where they are managed and manipulated by the light-fingered gentry of Messrs. Chase and Fessenden, than when husbanded and skilfully controlled by such a man as Guthrie. *Our best hope is from the honest fanatics of the United States,* men who believe in their hearts that slavery is the "sum of all villanies," and who really and sincerely believe it to be their duty to separate their country from this "relic of barbarism." *Such men, when they find that their people are tired of the war, will end it by a peace that sacrifices territory to freedom, and will let the South "go," provided she carries slavery with her.* These men believe no less that the just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed, than "that all men are created free and equal." The two postulates are of like importance to an abolitionist.

Both the abolitionist and the Democrat is our enemy—the one, because we have slaves, the other, because we are disunionists. Nor does their enmity differ in degree; they both hate us most intensely. The Chicago platform is, that "peace may be restored on the basis of the federal union of the states"—that is, reconstruction of the Union as it was, with slavery protected by the nominal laws, but warred upon by a real sentiment, aggravated and embittered by the war. The reconstructed Union of the Chicago platform would be the certain destruction—first, of slavery, and next of slaveholders. With Lincoln and the Baltimore platform, we of the confederate states know where we are—outside of the pale of mercy, devoted to ruin and destruction, with no hope save in the justice and protection of God, and the courage and manliness of our soldiers. *With swords and muskets and cannon we fight Lincoln, and the past affords no reason of apprehension of the future. But in the reconstructed Union of the Chicago platform we would be deprived of our weapons without being reconciled to our foes.*

There is no question that between the two men General McClellan enjoys far more of the respect of the people of these states than Lincoln, and the Democratic party far more of our confidence than the Republican, and that *if reconstruction were possible it would be more probable under General McClellan and the Democracy than under Lincoln and the Republicans.* The Northwest inspires one, and New England the other; but as long as New England imposes the dogmas of her civilization, and the tenets of her fanaticism upon the mind and people of the northwest, there may be peace and separation, but there can never be Union and harmony. If the Northwest desires the restoration of the Union, let its people shake off the bondage of New England, and *show to the world that a new era of toleration and fraternal kindness has risen in the place of fanatical Puritanism and selfish ostracism.*

A Prophetic "Change."

Song for George B. McClellan on the Bells of Tennyson.

BY GUSTAL.

Ring out clear bells to the clear sky.
The prescient tidings from the West,
To those who love their country best:
Miscule is dying—let it die!

Ring out the reign that spoils the Land
For Rogues we here shall bear no more;
Ring out the Feud that spills our gore,
Ring in the Reign our fathers planned.

Ring out a swiftly dying Cause,
And wretched Wrongs of bigot strife:
Ring in the Nation's second life,
The CONSTITUTION and the LAWS!

Ring out the want, the waste, the old,
The foul corruption and its tool;
Ring out the Pharisee and Fool.
But ring the Christian Hero in!

Ring out old Wolves disguised in fleece;
Ring out false Priest and filthy Creed.—
Black wars where White men's bosoms bleed:
Ring in the halcyon days of Peace!

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The patriot heart, the spotless hand:
Ring out the Lord of Contraband;
Ring in OUR CHIEF that is to be!

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1864.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson for McClellan.

WASHINGTON, September 19.

Washington was electrified to-day by the publication of the following letter from Senator Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, who was elected by his state Legislature opposed to the Democratic party, and who in the Senate acted not unfrequently with the Republican portion of that body. Let him speak for himself, as the oldest Senator in Congress:

SARATOGA SPRINGS, September 14.

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation to the meeting to be held in Washington on the 17th inst. to ratify the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton is but just received.

It will be out of my power to be with you, my stay here for some days longer being unavoidable. Opposed as I was to the original election of Mr. Lincoln to the station he now occupies, from a conviction of his being unequal to its duties, the manner in which he has met them, has but confirmed me in that opinion. With more than two millions of soldiers placed in his hands and an unlimited amount of treasure, his policy and his manner of using his power, instead of putting the rebellion down and bringing to our folds the thousands of Union men who were then in each of the seceded states, and who, in some, are believed to out number the rebels, have but served the double purpose of uniting them against us and of dividing the public opinion of the loyal states. The effect, of course, is that notwithstanding the gallant deeds of our army and navy, and the manifest justice of our cause, the Union is even more effectually broken now than it was when his administration commenced. Whatever of honesty of purpose may belong to him, and I am willing to admit that he has had it, his vacillation, his policy, now conservative, now radical, his selection of military officers grossly incompetent, his treatment of those who were evidently competent, his yielding in this to what he has himself been often heard to say as an excuse, was, "outside pressure," his having not only not punished, but, as far as the public know, unrebuked the vandal excesses of military officers of his special selection, shocking the sentiment of the world, and disgracing us in the view of Christendom by the burning of private dwellings, and depriving their often exclusively female occupants of home and means of livelihood—all demonstrate that he is grossly incompetent to govern the country in this crisis of its fate.

How can an honorable man believe that one who has so signally failed for almost four entire years, can be successful if another four years be granted him? No one in Congress, certainly. Not twenty members believe him equal or at all equal to the mighty task. He has been tried and found wanting. Let us have a change, none, if loyal, can be for the worse. It is not that we wish to see his own classic figure to swap horses in the midst of a stream, but that when we are on a journey and safety depends on making our destination at the earliest moment, we should cast aside a spavined and thin horse, and secure a sound and active one.

In General McClellan we are furnished—in the history of his life, in the purity of his character, his refinement, his attainments, civil and military, and, above all in his perfect loyalty—every assurance that, under his executive guidance, the war, now so exhaustive of treasure and blood, will be soon brought to a triumphant termination, and this Union which "at all hazards" he will never agree to surrender, will be restored.

With regard,
Your obedient servant,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

History of the Rise and Fall of the Irrepressible Conflict.

AIR—*Villikens and his Dinah.*

There was an old joker in Springfield did dwell,
He wandered all over his stories to tell:
He joked irrepressibly by night and by day,
Till his smutty jokes drove decent people away.
(*Spoken*—Chorus for the smutty joker and the Ohio clergyman.)
Ri tu ral, ri tu ral, ri to ral li da,
Ri tu ral, ri tu ral, ri tu ral li da,
Ri tu ral, ri to ral, ri tu ral li da,
Ri tu ral, ri te ral, ri tu ral li da.

Lonely he sat in his rickety chair,
His pockets were empty, his table was bare,
Says he: "I have joked all my fortune away,
I will starve if I don't find some joke that will pay."
(*Spoken*—Chorus for the joker looking for something to turn up.)
Ri tu ral, &c.

He put on his hat, to the street he did go,
Through the highways and byways he went to and fro
He hunted and squinted through high and through low,
Till at last he espied a good jolly negro.
(*Spoken*—A good strong chorus for the almighty negro.)
Ri tu ral, &c.

This darky was jolly as jolly could be—
A rollicking, frolicking darky was he:
His ears and his mouth were a musical riddle,
His leg like a dromedary, his foot like a fiddle.
(*Spoken*—Chorus for the jolly nigger.)
Ri tu ral, &c.

He looked him all over from his head to his foot,
Says the joker: "I think this fellow will suit;
I have it—I have it—I see how I may
With Sambo get up a good joke that will pay."
(*Spoken*—Chorus for the inventor of the irrepressible conflict.)
Ri tu ral, &c.

So he called together the people so dear,
They mustered and rallied from far and from near;
They crowded around him one fine summer day,
To listen and learn what the joker would say.
(*Spoken*—Chorus for the first Black Republican mass meeting.)
Ri tu ral, &c.

He talked of the wrongs of the negro so long,
Till he touched the poor tender hearts of the crowd;
He talked till he made the fools all believe,
And the joker and Sambo both laughed in their sleeve.
(*Spoken*—Chorus for the joker and Sambo, the Siamese twins.)
Ri tu ral, &c.

They sighed and they sobbed as they crowded around,
They cried till their tears ran down to the ground;
Their poor tender hearts were exceedingly sore,
They wondered they never had seen it before.
(*Spoken*—Solemncholy chorus for the weeping Wide-Awakes.)
Ri tu ral, &c.

When the joker had found what a hit he had made,
He started with Sambo a full stock in trade—
And the madmen and fools shouted loud as he went,
"The joker we'll have for our next President."
(*Spoken*—Chorus for torch-light processions.)
Ri to ral, &c.

Mid the smoke and the fumes of the Wide Awake torch,
Like the ravings of madmen th drunken debauch—
Mid the groans for the nigger, and the devil to pay,
They elected the joker one unlucky day.
(*Spoken*—Chorus for the rail-splitter drifted into the apex of great events.)—*Lincoln to the Canadian Peace Committee.*
Ri tu ral, &c.

To the sequel we look with sad'ning eye,
While the plaints of the widow ascend to the sky,
While the tears of the orphan and blood of the slain
Point the finger of Banquo to the joker again.
(*Spoken*—We'll omit the chorus: there is no joke in this.)

Now debt and taxation pile high up the while,
Like pyramids reared on the banks of the Nile:
While the toils of our fathers all vanish in smoke,
We begin then to see the point of the joke.
(*Spoken*—A very long chorus for shoddy and greenbacks.)
Ri tu ral, &c.

And now, my dear hearers, I'll finish my song,
There's an end to the joke, and we'll have it ere long;
When "Mac" and his legions, the people, have spoke,
They'll send him to Springfield to finish the joke.
(*Spoken*—The chorus will be a three good hearty cheers for GEN. MCCLELLAN.)
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
(Repeat four times.)

McClellan Campaign Song.

Hark! hear ye the bugle that rouses the people,
To save this great nation from ruin and shame?
Whose loud echoes ringing o'er hill and o'er valley,
Proclaiming our faith in McClellan's proud name.
Then up with our banner! Our gallant young leader,
Is our best and our bravest—His deeds are our fame.

No jokes from his lips when the whole land is sodden,
With the blood that has burst from the hearts of our braves;
When the face of our country 'neath the hot breath of battles,
Where our heroes have struggled, is blistered to graves,
Then up with our banner! Emblazoned upon it,
"We will give to the country the man that she craves."

He will carry the flag he has led on to battle—
Not a star would he tear from its broad field of blue;
The flag that 'mid sorrows, privations and troubles,
O'er the heads of our Fathers triumphantly flew.
Then up with our banner! Our hero and statesman,
Can conquer all storms that fanatics can brew.

We don't label him "honest"—experience teaches
That trumpeting tradesmarks but cover deceit
No rebuke from his lips of his senseless detractors;
His glorious record all falsehood can meet.
Then up with our banner for General McClellan!
Our hopes and our honors we throw at his feet.

He tells no rude stories to suit the occasion,
When graves of death in balance the scale,
He acts like a man and he talks like a statesman,
Though we never yet heard of his "splitting a rail."
Then up with our banner for George B. McClellan!
With him as our leader say—how can we fail?

On the 9th inst. some of the prisoners at the military prison in Alton, Ill., endeavored to escape. They were pursued, and six were killed, 31 were retaken, five were wounded and six are missing.

THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION.

What the Lincoln Men Think, and What the McClellan Men Think.

Opinions of Modern "Loyalists."

"The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is—God forbid it.—[*Thaddeus Stevens.*

"This Union is a lie! The American Union is an imposture! I am for its overthrow! Up with the flag of disunion."—[*Wm. Lloyd Garrison.*

'The Union as it was is played out.'—*Senator 'Jim Lane,' of Kansas.*

'I have labored for twenty years to break up the Union, and I glory in the fact.—[*Wendell Phillips, at Hartford Feb. 21, 1862.*

At an anti-slavery meeting in May, 1844, at New York—

Resolved, 'That secession from the United States Government is the duty of every abolitionist.'

Resolved, 'That the only exodus of the slave to freedom, unless it be one of blood, must be over the remains of the present American church and the grave of the present Union.'

Resolved, 'That the abolitionists of this country should make it one of the primary objects of this agitation to dissolve the American Union.'

'I do not believe that any permanent Union is possible between the north and the south.'—[*Theodore Parker,* 1856.

In 1850, Senator Hale presented two petitions—'praying that some plan be devised for the dissolution of the American Union.' This petition received three votes—J. P. Hale, W. H. Seward, S. P. Chase.

'The Fremont party is moulding public sentiment in the right direction for the specific work the abolitionists are striving to accomplish; the dissolution of the Union, and the abolition of slavery throughout the land.'—[*Wm. Lloyd Garrison,* 1856.

'There is a merit in the republican party. It is the first sectional party ever organized in this country. It is the North arrayed against the South. The first crack in the iceberg is visible. You will yet hear it go with a crash through the center.'—[*Wendell Phillips,* 1856.

'Who in the name of God wants the cotton states or any other state this side of perdition to remain in the Union, if slavery is to continue?'—[*Senator Bingham, of Ohio, in Connecticut last March.*

'The dissolution of the Union is not primarily a question of conscience, but of policy. We made the Union and we have a right to unmake it if we choose.'—*H. W. Bellows,* 1856.

"The Constitution of our fathers was a mistake. Tear it in pieces, and make a better. Do not say the machine is out of order—it is in order—it does what its framers intended. Our claim is disunion, breaking up of the states. I have shown you that our work cannot be done under our institutions (laws.) The republican party is the first sectional party ever organized in this country. It does not know its own face, and calls itself a national, but it is sectional. It is a party of the north pledged against the south."—[*Wendell Phillips.*

"Any obstructions to abolition must inevitably be attended with discord and war. We cannot have both slavery and the constitution. We ought to revolutionize slavery out of existence."—[*Brig. Gen. Phelps, Vermont*] *Proclamation.*

The Constitution is a LEAGUE with DEATH and a COVENANT with HELL.—*William Lloyd Garrison, now a loud mouthed Lincolnite.*)

Opinions of "Copperheads."

"There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well being—I may even venture to say, to the existence of the United States as an independent power:"—

1. "An indissoluble union of the states under one federal head."

2. "A sacred regard to public justice."

3. "An adoption of a proper peace establishment."

4. "Prevalence of a pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, making them forget their local prejudices and politics," &c.—[*Geo. Washington.*

"The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils, and in the hearts of the people."—[*Geo. B. McClellan.*

"Hearken not to the unnatural voice which tells you that the people of America, knit together as they are by so many cords of affection, can no longer live together as members of the same family; can no longer continue the mutual guardians of their mutual happiness; can no longer be fellow citizens of one great, respectable and flourishing empire."—[*James Madison.*

'The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only.'—[*Geo. B. McClellan.*

'It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union, to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; DISCOUNTENANCING WHATEVER MAY SUGGEST EVEN A SUSPICION THAT IT CAN IN ANY EVENT BE ABANDONED; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.'—[*Geo. Washington's Farewell Address.*

'The Union must be preserved at all hazards.'—[*Geo. B. McClellan.*

"Under the present Constitution, wisely and conscientiously administered, all are safe, happy, and renowned."—*Daniel Webster.*

"I need only say that I should seek, in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty, and the limitations of executive power."—*Geo. B. McClellan.*

"Let us have a government by which our liberties and properties will be secured."—*George Washington.*

"We less need new laws, new institutions, or new powers, than we need on all occasions; at all times, and in all places, the requisite intelligence concerning the true spirit of our present ones."—*Levi Woodbury.*

"The first object of a free people is the preservation of their liberty; and liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints, and just divisions of political power."—*Daniel Webster.*

"I have no fears for the permanency of our Union while our liberties are preserved. It is a tough and strong cord, and all will find who will presumptuously attempt to break it."—*Henry Clay.*

"The government of the United States, though not actually perfect, is one of the best in the world.'—*George Washington.*

"And if novelties are to be shunned, believe me, the most alarming of all novelties, the most wild of all projects, the most rash of all attempts is that of rending us in pieces in order to preserve our liberties, and promote our happiness.'—*James Madison.*

Challenge Accepted.

Mr. Erastus Willard of Allegany, Cattaraugus Co., lately offered a good suit of clothes to the representative of any town which will beat Allegany in its proportionate Democratic vote at the coming election. The following note will notice to Mr. Willard that his challenge is accepted:

To THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD.

SIR: Having noticed the proposition of Mr. Erastus Willard of Allegany, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in THE WORLD of September 3, I hereby give notice that I will enter that contest with my town of Clinton, Clinton Co., N. Y., for the prize. Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,
REUBEN W. SMITH.

Frontier P. O., Clinton,
Clinton Co., N. Y., Sept. 11.

The following is from Sullivan County, N. Y.: The town of Lumberland will accept the proposition of Allegany on the number of votes for Little Mac, next November. Two years ago the vote of Lumberland was 166, of which Seymour received 133 and Wadsworth 33. At this election the town will poll about 150 votes and the Democratic ticket will get 130 or more.

Yours truly,
MARTIN D. BUCHANAN.

Mongaup, Sept. 16.

Shortly after the announcement of the nomination of General McClellan by the Chicago Convention was made at Kalamazoo, a vote was taken among the inmates of the insane asylum, which resulted as follows:

Abe Lincoln	66
Joe Miller	16
Fred Douglas	6
Dan Rice	3
Joe Bowers	1

A DISGUSTED SAILOR says, "All's well that ends Welles."

The Universal Clothes-Wringer.

It is not often we have anything to say of the articles advertised in our paper, but there is one which, as advocates of the interests of the laboring classes, we cannot with a clear conscience forbear to mention. It is the Universal Clothes-Wringer, with cog wheels. Having for many months past had this convenience in use in our family, we can say from experience it surpasses promise and fulfils the highest expectations. It is a pleasure to see it operate, a mere amusement to use it, and it accomplishes in this manner the heaviest drudgery of "washing day." If we may assume to give voice to the pleadings, though mute yet eloquent, of the hard-working females of every household, we would say to every head of a family, by all means procure one of these labor-saving conveniences. It will be an act of humanity that pays, for you will get the money back in less than a year in wear and tear, not to speak of the most important point, which is the time saved. There is no exaggeration in this statement. All the wear and tear of the wringing process by hand is saved by this machine. This nearly doubles the length of life of almost every article which is washed weekly. The time is clearly not distant, in our opinion, when no family will think of keeping house without one. We are not ignorant of the ingenious structure of other wringers. We know quite well that each has its points. But we regard the cog-wheels as a *sine qua non.* They are a perfect shield for the safety of the garment passing through, and the best security yet invented for the durability of the rolls.

Astor Burning Spring Petroleum Land Association.

Among the enterprises which have been brought to our attention in the production of *petroleum,* either in West Virginia or Pennsylvania, we have not seen any that has come before the capitalists and merchants of this city and the country with greater inducements both to original subscribers and shareholders than does the association whose name stands at the head of this notice. We have examined the *prospectus* of the association, the maps of the land, comprising about 7,000 acres, in the Burning Spring district, West Virginia, the written statements corroborative of the facts given, both with regard to *oil production, minerals, lead, coal, iron* and *timber,* &c., &c., and have no hesitation in recommending it to the special attention of our readers, who, by referring to another column, will find this enterprise particularly set forth in the advertisement of Richards Kingsland, of 38 Pine street, New-York.

* Extract from letter of Wilson King, surveyor, dated Pittsburg, 22d inst.:

* * * * "A one thousand barrel flowing well has just been struck on 'Standing Stone,' on the immediate borders of your 'Astor Burning Spring' territory, which I regard as equally rich. You should lose no time in proving your lands. All that I have said of them will be verified."

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.
McCLELLAN'S WEST POINT ORATION
AND
LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE
Second edition now ready. Price, single copies, 5 cents; $3 per hundred; $25 per thousand. Also, his celebrated HARRISON'S LANDING LETTER. Price $1 per hundred; $10 per thousand.
Address orders to E. P. PATTEN,
World Office, 35 Park Row, N. Y. city.

"MISCEGENATION."
THE NEW REPUBLICAN THEORY,
As indorsed by Abraham Lincoln, The New-York Tribune (Horace Greeley), Independent (H. W. Beecher), The Evening Post, Sumner, Gen. Banks, Wilson, Phillips, Garrison, Theo. Tilton, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Parker Pillsbury, Albert Brisbane, Lucretia Mott, Sarah M. Grimke, Angelina G. Weld, Forney, Hon. Mr. Kelley, W. W. Brown, The New-York Loyal League, and many other Republican authorities.
Believing that this pamphlet should be distributed, as showing the result of Abolition teachings, the subscriber will send it to any address on receipt of Price. One copy, 20 cents; five copies, $1. E. P. PATTEN,
WORLD Office.

WHEELER & WILSON
HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 625 Broadway, N. Y.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING-MACHINES,
SALESROOMS 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
112-8

READY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.
THE LITTLE MAC
CAMPAIGN SONGSTER,
Only Five Cents a Copy,
And full of Capital Songs, adapted to well-known and Popular airs, and reliable for Singing in the Parlor as well as the Club Room.
Send in your orders early.
Price $3.50 per Hundred; $30 per Thousand. Single Copies by mail, post-paid, 10 Cents.
Address E. P. PATTEN,
THE WORLD Office, N.Y.

SHOW YOUR COLORS.
Every McCLELLAN man should
Have a BADGE.
HEADQUARTERS
For Campaign BADGES,
B. T. HAYWARD, 208 Broadway, New-York.
Agents wanted in every Town, City, and Regiment. I will send an assorted package on the receipt of
$5, $10, $25 or $100.

AGENTS FOR GENERAL McCLELLAN.
GENERAL McCLELLAN. FOR AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED
For our MAMMOTH EQUESTRIAN PORTRAIT CHART of the Hero of Antietam with a sketch of his Life and Services. Engraving of the Battle Field of Antietam, &c., &c. Every Democrat should have it. Also ready, the PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN CHART FOR 1864, with large, accurate Portraits of McClellan & Pendleton, Lincoln and Johnson, Sketches of their Lives, their Letters of Acceptance, Platforms of each party, Portraits of all ex-Presidents, Map of U. S. Statistics, &c., &c. Size of these elegant Colored Charts 28x38 inches. Price—25 cents. We pay postage.
GENEROUS TERMS TO AGENTS.
For the 400 sixty (60) other kinds of splendid new Colored Maps, Charts, &c. Prices, &c., see the Times. Send for our New Price List and Circular.
B. H. LLOYD & CO.,
No. 21 JOHN Street, N. York. 122-8

R. & O. WARD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,—(Established 1840)—also Receivers and Dealers in FLOUR, 21 Washington street, 66 and 68 Vesey street, New-York. Refer to Broadway Bank, N.Y. 973-8

SHOW CARDS.
For Country Merchants always on hand at A. J. SMITH'S, 31 Park Row, New-York.
14

A great many shot hits are being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same-sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.
The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, Merchants, and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., will find *immediate* and permanent relief in these Bitters. But above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.
They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.
Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and impostor, and should be immediately reported to us.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
b7-f7-e.to.tb 21 Park Row, N. Y.

ASTOR BURNING SPRING
Petroleum Land Association,
Consisting of about 7,080 Acres in the Kanawha Valley, Wirt, and Calhoun Counties in West Virginia, known as the celebrated Rathbone Tract.
TERMS AND CONDITIONS
OF
ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTIONS
TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE
Astor Burning Spring Petroleum Land Association,
To be Incorporated under the Laws of New-York.
Capital $2,000,000, of 100,000 Shares; Par Value, $20.
10,000 Shares Reserved for Working Capital.
Original subscription $6.00, being full paid up Stock, without any further assessment.
A Committee to be selected by the Shareholders as soon as a majority of the Stock is subscribed for, to go out and report; and if the property is not fully as represented, your subscription, at your option, will be void, no payment being asked for until the above conditions are verified, and the full amount subscribed for.
If the Committee report favorably, then a meeting of the Shareholders will be called for the purpose of electing their own Officers, and forming the Company and Association.
Books for original subscriptions are now opened at the office, and maps of the property, and full information in regard to the matter, and names of parties already interested, will be furnished on application to the undersigned, at his office, or by letter addressed to RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
38 PINE Street, N. Y.

THE UNIVERSAL
COG-WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER.
The sale of this popular article offers to good men a lucrative and permanent business. It is not an article of mere taste and luxury, like books, maps, &c., but sells rapidly when they would not. Many men who have been canvassing with these articles and with other Wringers, are now engaged with the UNIVERSAL because it pays the best, is durable, and gives satisfaction to the purchaser.
Notwithstanding the calamities of war with which the country is afflicted, there has never been a time of such unbounded prosperity as the present. Every branch of industry is flourishing to a most astonishing degree. The products of the farm and workshop never brought so high prices; and consequently both the farmer and mechanic have money plentier than ever before. This great market for the products of industry, while help is so scarce, creates an unusual demand for labor-saving machinery, and none are more generally appreciated than the U. C. W.
Competing WRINGERS have been scattered here and there, and some families, arguing that the cheapest was the best, have bought them. The test of time, however, shows their inferiority. The U. C. W., with COG WHEELS, will outlast a dozen with the smaller rolls, and experience shows that "The Best is the Cheapest" in the end. The recent failure of a poor WRINGER greatly helps the sale of a good one in its place.
We are happy to add that never was our progress more satisfactory and rapid than now. The sales last year were 38,318, and at the beginning of this year 100,000 was the estimate for 1864, but this number will be greatly exceeded, as the sales for the past six months have reached 54,211, over 1,000 having been sold in a single day. Our manufacturing facilities have been so increased that we can now produce a daily supply of 600 if needed.
The sizes usually sold for family use are Nos. 1, $14; 1½, $12; and 2, $10. These have our PATENT COG-WHEEL REGULATOR, and are warranted. They are sufficiently large to pass any articles ever washed in the family.
On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the U. C. W. FREE OF EXPENSE.
To each canvasser certain territory is assigned, and
EXCLUSIVE SALE GIVEN
WITHOUT CHARGE FOR THE PATENT RIGHT.
In many places the Wringer is already being sold, but wherever it is not, the field will be given to the first responsible applicant.
For further information, circulars, &c. address
R. C. BROWNING, Agent,
9t 347 Broadway, New-York.

KENDALL'S
AMBOLINE FOR THE HAIR.
This superb preparation for the growth and beauty of the hair, has now been some years before the public and has acquired a solid reputation as a remedy and preventive of the numerous diseases that attack the hair and scalp, such as hair falling out or turning gray, accumulation of dandruff, and keeping the scalp in a healthy condition. It is also highly useful to ward off the nervous headache which distressing malady often finds its seat in the roots of the hair. Accompanying the tonic, which is composed wholly of flowers, roots and herbs, is the dressing, which, from its refreshing fragrance and beautifying effect, forms the most desirable article for the ladies toilet. In a word, the proprietors of "Kendall's Amboline" guarantee it to be a genuine preparation, and only ask the people to verify their assertions. It is manufactured only by Messrs. WARING & CO; No. 8 Dey street, New-York, and sold by all Druggists in the United States and Canadas. 9t

AMERICAN WATCHES.
The high premium on gold, and the increased rate of duty on watches have greatly enhanced the cost of those of foreign manufacture, and it is now impossible to purchase a good Watch of English or Swiss make except at a very extravagant price. For the same cause the cheapest qualities of foreign make, the worthless Ancres and Lepines which flood the country, have nearly risen to the price of which the AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY furnish their well-known "Wm. Ellery Watch"—a watch of the most substantial manufacture, and an accurate and durable time-keeper.
Our high-priced watches are relatively still cheaper. We have advanced the prices of our finer movements but about 25 per cent. since the war began, while foreign watches of the same grade cost three and a half times their ante-war prices.
Wholesale orders should be addressed to
ROBBINS & APPLETON
Agents for the American Watch Co.,
19 182 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.
THE WORLD,
An Independent Democratic Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper,
UNION OF THE WORLD AND ARGUS.
THE WORLD, to which the New York Weekly ARGUS has been united, has to-day five times the aggregate circulation of any Democratic or conservative newspaper. It addresses more than 100,000 subscribers and constant purchasers, and reaches at least HALF A MILLION readers. With the steady increase in circulation which it now enjoys, these numbers will soon be doubled. Nothing less than this should satisfy those who believe that the only hope of restoring the Union and the authority of the Constitution over a now distracted and divided country lies in wresting power from the hands of those whose fanaticism has helped to provoke, invite, and prolong the war; and that, to accomplish this end, no means are so effective as the diffusion, through able and enterprising newspapers, of sound political knowledge among the working men, the thinking men, and the voting men of the North.
Enterprise, industry and money will be liberally expended to make THE WORLD THE BEST NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA. Its news from every part of the world will be early and authentic. Wherever the telegraph extends, or railroads run, or steamboats ply, it will gather the latest intelligence. It has a large staff of accomplished correspondents with all the federal armies, who will telegraph and write to us the latest news from the various seats of war. It has correspondents and reporters in every political and commercial center in America and Europe, whose letters and dispatches will leave nothing worthy of note unknown to its readers.
THE MARKET REPORTS of THE WORLD are more complete than those of any other newspaper. The editors invite comparison in this respect and point to the reports of the CATTLE MARKETS, and the general and country PRODUCE MARKETS, MONEY MARKET in its columns, as proof of its excellence in this respect. THE WORLD has also a special department devoted to AGRICULTURE, filled with editorial articles communications from practical farmers, and selected matter, making a valuable and useful paper for the FARMERS and MECHANICS of the country.
The war in which the nation is engaged against armed and infatuated rebels, and the radical policy of the administration which prolongs it, have conspired to bring together upon one platform all conservative, Union-loving and Constitution-loving men, of whatever former name or party. Many of those who, within the limits of the Constitution, fought the battles of the ballot-box under the leadership of those patriotic statesmen of other and better days, HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, together with the masses whose principles were those of such patriots as ANDREW JACKSON and WILLIAM L. MARCY, SILAS WRIGHT and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, now stand shoulder to shoulder upon the same platform and under the same banner. The platform is a plain one. It is to RESTORE THE UNION, MAINTAIN THE CONSTITUTION AND ENFORCE THE LAWS. Whatever makes for this end, the exercise of force or the policy of conciliation, THE WORLD will advocate; whatever makes against it, THE WORLD will oppose.
It will oppose every enemy to
THE UNION,
whether armed in rebellion at the South or insidiously planting the seeds of disunion and essential disloyalty at the North.
It will oppose every violation of
THE CONSTITUTION,
which is the only hope and bond of Union, and our only authority for exhorting or compelling the allegiance of the South.
It will oppose every infraction of
THE LAWS
in high places or in low, by reckless and misguided partizans, or by the administration which has been their example.
It will fearlessly exercise the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, it will constantly uphold and defend FREEDOM OF SPEECH and FREEDOM OF THE BALLOT.
To the lawless acts of the administration, its arbitrary and unjust arrests and expatriations, its denial of the right to the writ of *habeas corpus,* to illegal proclamations, its abrogation of state and federal laws, its despotic accumulations of ungranted power, and its subversions of the safeguards of CIVIL AND PERSONAL LIBERTY, it will constantly uphold the letter and the spirit of our supreme law and the advocacy of sound doctrine until American freemen shall be roused to the recovery of their rights, their liberties, their laws, and their limited and well-balanced government, by the resistless decision of the ballot.
Profoundly impressed with the desire to contribute all that it may to the great work of this generation—namely, to restore our national unity, and to place the United States again foremost among the nations of the earth, and first in the peace, prosperity, and happiness of its people—THE WORLD seeks from those who desire such things their sympathy and support, and above all, the favor of Him who crowns every good work.
The Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly issues are twice the size of this sheet.
TERMS: Daily World.
Yearly subscribers by mail $10 00
Semi-Weekly World.
Single subscribers per annum 3 00
Two copies to one address 5 00
Three " " 7 50
Five " " 12 00
Ten " " 22 50
Weekly World.
Single subscribers per annum . . . 2 00
Three copies (address on each paper) . . 5 00
Five copies " " " . . 8 00
Ten copies " " " . . 15 00
Twenty copies (all to one address) . . 25 00
Clubs of 20 and over can have the address put on each paper for an additional charge of 10 cents each.
For every club of twenty an extra copy will be added for the getter-up of the club.
For every club of fifty the Semi-Weekly, and for every club of one hundred the Daily will be sent WHEN REQUESTED IN LIEU OF THE EXTRA COPIES OF THE WEEKLY.
Additions to Clubs may be made at any time at same rates. Papers cannot be changed from one club to another; but on request of the person ordering the Club, and on receipt of fifty cents extra, single papers will be taken from the club and sent to a separate address.
Specimens sent on application.
All orders must be accompanied by the cash.
Address THE WORLD,
35 Park Row, New-York.